PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Baks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 54,026.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday P. M. 1907. | | | | |
| 16th Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 23rd „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 9th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 16th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 23rd „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 30th „ | CALEDONIA | 7858 | | |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 13th „ | CHINA | 7912 | | |
| 20th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9800 |
| 27th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 11th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 18th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 31st *December*, 1906.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. 1907. |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. „ |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 18th Apr. „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 16th May „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 13th June „ |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 11th July „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

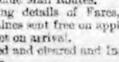
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 2nd Mar. 1907. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 30th „ „ |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 27th Apr. „ |

or earlier Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 28th Feb. |
| BRITANNIA | R. G. Garrick | 2939 | 13th Mar. |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 25th „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6200 | 6th April. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 5091 | 16th „ * |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R | 3124 | 4th May. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 30th „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 20th June |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 525 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 730 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

### NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 18th Feb. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C.* |
| DWARKA | 1,700 | Thur. 14th Feb. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Frid. 15th Feb. | 2 p. m. | (direct).* |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DEMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 21st Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 25th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEREUDDA | 3000 | 25th Feb. | Zanzibar, Mombassa. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

13th *February*, 1907.

### KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th February. |
| KOERNER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | G. Ghezzo | 16th March. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | P. Mosca | 16th April. |
| KOERNER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † CHINA | 5999 | G. Damianovich | 3rd March. |
| * † AUSTRIA | 7588 | A. Bilafer | 3rd April. |
| * † VORWARTS | 5999 | R. Golledani | 2nd May. |
| * PERSIA | 5895 | P. Craglietto | 25th May. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE translip at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

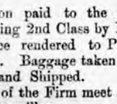
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5895 | P. Craglietto | 24th February. |
| NIPPON | 6317 | B. Cobol | 29th April. |

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON MARU | | F. Fyne | 11th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |
| TOTOMI MARU | | A. Keith | 19th Feb. | 2nd Mar. |
| RIOJUN MARU | | C. B. Lapraik | 9th Mar. | 16th Mar. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | | K. Kori | 19th Mar. | 30th Mar. |
| COLOMBO MARU | | K. Homma | 2nd April | 13th April |
| BOMBAY MARU | | S. Ishikawa | 16th April | 27th April |
| CEYLON MARU | | F. Fyne | 30th April | 11th May. |
| TOTOMI MARU | | A. Keith | 14th May | 25th May |
| RIOJUN MARU | | C. S. Lapraik | 28th May | 8th June |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | | K. Kori | 11th June | 22nd June |
| COLOMBO MARU | | K. Homma | 25th June | 6th July |
| BOMBAY MARU | | S. Ishikawa | 9th July | 20th July |
| CEYLON MARU | | F. Fyne | 23rd July | 3rd August |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

### NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

### PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

### COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Saigon. | |
| Karachi. | Singapore. | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Kwala Lumpor. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Bangkok. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manilla. | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Cebu (Phillippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | „ | 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | „ | 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND | „ | 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | „ | 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Shanghai | Tieling | KOBE |
| Liaoyang | Hankow | Newchang | Osaka. |
| Lyons | Hongkong | Port Arthur | Tokyo |
| New York | Tientsin | Mukden | Nagasaki |
| San Francisco | Peking | Tairen | Bombay |
| Honolulu | Antung | Chefoo | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 102,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
*Acting Agent,*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement | 15 | 0 |

*Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c. | 15 | 0 |
| The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever | 15 | 0 |
| The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action | 20 | 0 |
| The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap | 25 | 0 |
| The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever | 25 | 0 |
| The Military Model Wrist Watch | 32 | 0 |
| The Flat or Dress Watch | 32 | 0 |
| The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever | 35 | 0 |
| The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever | 35 | 0 |
| The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case | 35 | 0 |
| The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever | 35 | 0 |
| The Flat superior movement | 35 | 0 |
| The "Ideal" Wrist Watch | 37 | 0 |
| The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch | 45 | 8 |

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### SALE! SALE!!

For Twenty Days only up to 20th February 1907.

AS WE ARE REMOVING NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,

WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

### BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BEFORE ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE

READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

LIFE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, GUARANTEE.
LOW RATES—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*GENERAL MANAGER.*

THE
### INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

### DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.
English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |
| Entebbe. | | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Manager*

### DREADFUL ECZEMA OF LITTLE BOY

Hands Had to Be Tied to Prevent Scratching—No Rest With Him Night or Day—Head and Face a Raw Mass—Curls Cut Off.

A DOUBLE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little boy was affected with eczema about the head and face. He had it from birth, but it broke out badly when he was about three months old, and then we couldn't get any rest with him night or day. It went on like that till he was six months old, and then I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies and see if it would stop the itching. The first time I used the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, he got relief and got a nice sleep. I went on with it till it was cleared off the head. I had to cut all his curls off to get at it to cleanse it. His head and face were all a raw mass. He used to scratch and make it bleed dreadfully, till I tied pieces of cotton on his hands to prevent him hurting himself.

"When I took my little girl to the doctor for the same trouble, he couldn't do her any good, so I didn't take the boy, but the girl hasn't a blemish now as I used the Cuticura Remedies for her, and she is now on her fourth year and the boy is on his third year. Now he has a lovely head of curls and the girl too. Mrs. W. Starling, Thurning, East Dereham, Eng., Mar. 6, 1906."

### CURED OF SCURVY

"It affords me great pleasure to let you know that my face was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and I have pleasure in telling you that they are the best Remedies I have ever used. I suffered with scurvy for five weeks, and now I am quite well and will continue to recommend the Cuticura Remedies. Joseph Henry Collins, 5 Harbour View, Queenstown, Feb. 24, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60), to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Rodets, 8 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

### THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
*Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.*

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating *Life* Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,535,406 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,800,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £28,000,165 |

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 3 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.

*Chief Agents for* India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

*Apply for Particulars,*

| BRANCH OFFICE: | AGENTS: |
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| SECY. C. M. ROSS, | T. H. MOORE & Co |

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY.

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY*

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CIRCASSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of through Bill of Lading are requested to make written not verbal application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, 13th February, 1907.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge Bombay Arsenal up to 12 o'clock noon, on 11th March, 1907, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, by PUBLIC AUCTION, for two years commencing from 1st April, 1907.

2. Conditions of the Contract are that the Stores are to be removed from the Arsenal and a receipt given for them before the auction takes place. Government transport and labor will be provided to take the Stores to the Castle Park where the sales should be held.

3. Forms of Tenders can be obtained daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 18th February to 9th March, 1907, on payment of Rupee one per set.

4. Any further information required will be given at the Arsenal by the Undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, MAJOR, R.A., *Ordnance Officer, I.C.*

BOMBAY ARSENAL, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

### BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 28th February, 1907, at 6-30 P.M.

SYDNEY COPE, *Hony. Secretary.*

29TH JANUARY, 1907.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRAGJI KHUMBA MARWARI, Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff, ............ Deceased.

Bai DAHIBAI, widow of the above-named deceased PRAGJI KHUMBA, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mughbhat Lane within the Fort of Bombay................................ Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K.C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.) A. M. KAJIJI. L. N. BANAJEE, *Registrar.*

The 31st day of January, 1907. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA, Esq. *Petitioners' Attorney.*

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first-class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for:—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

### BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Company, of about 2,000 Tons of FIRE-WOOD, and will be received by the Agent at his Office, near Church Gate Station, upto 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February 1907.

The Firewood should be dry and of good quality, free from knots and suitable for lighting up Engines, and should be delivered in the Company's Wagons at Godhra.

1,000 Tons should be delivered on acceptance of Tender and the balance by the 31st December 1907, or as required by the Locomotive Superintendent.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Fire-wood," and a deposit of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) must accompany the Tender which will be retained and forfeited on failure of successful Tenders to fulfil his contract. If the deposit is in Government Paper, it should be endorsed "Pay to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order." No interest will be allowed on Cash deposits.

The deposit money must be lodged with the Head Cashier and Pay Master of this Railway at his Office, near Church Gate Station, and his receipt should be shown when the Tender is handed in.

The form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of 8 annas for each copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON, *Loco. & Carriage Supdt.*

PAREL WORKS, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

## NOTICE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

By order of the Official Assignee AND With the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE is OFFERED FOR SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

## NOTICE.

**This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.**

**The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.**

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



## THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC., BOMBAY.

### MR. MURRAY'S NEW COLONIALS'

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|---|---|
| Paper covers ..................... | Rs. 1 12 |
| Cloth Do.......................... | Rs. 2 4 |

### PERIWINKLE.

By Miss LILY GRANT DUFF.

### REZANOV.

By MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

### THE ADVENTURES OF COMMANDER MC TURK.

By C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE. Author of "Captain Kettle."

"Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne has a vivid imagination and a picturesque pen . . . vivacious and entertaining book"—"The Speaker."

"It is a rattling roaring book,"—"The Tribune."

"One of the most deliciously entertaining sea-dogs that fiction has given us."—"Birmingham Post."

### SUZANNE.

By MISS V. HAWTREY.

". . . A work which makes us fairly tingle with pleasure. . . . A beautiful story in its design, its execution, its exhibition of character, and development of circumstance; in its dramatic fatality picturesqueness, and profound humanity."—"The World."

"Miss Hawtrey has achieved an undoubted success. . . . really remarkable book."—"The Manchester Guardian."

### THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

By B. PAUL NEUMAN, Author of "The Greatness of Josiah Porlick."

"Mr. Neuman has given his readers a singularly penetrating and sympathetic study of the literary temperament."—"The Scotsman."

"It is not often that the jaded reviewer has the good fortune to come across such an entirely enthralling story."—"Dundee Advertiser."

### A BENEDICK IN ARCADY.

By HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE, Author of "Red o' the Feud," "A Man of the Moors," etc.

"Full of clever characterization, of engaging and humorous talk, of delightful native descriptions. . . . A dainty, pleasing piece of work."—"Daily Telegraph."

### THE FACE OF CLAY.

By HORACE A VACHELL.

Second Edition. Author of "The Hill," "Brothers," "Pinch of Prosperity," etc.

"We are grateful to Mr. Vachell for his happy ending, for his characters have a knack of engaging our affections so closely that their pain is ours."—"Westminster Gazette."

### THE HATANEE.

By ARTHUR EGGAR.

"Mr. Eggar's tale of Burman superstition is excellent, all the more so because its merit is of no ordinary character. . . . Mr. John Murray rarely godfathers an unworthy story. In this case he offers the public a story rich in suggestion, admirably written and a pageant of local colour."—"Leeds Mercury."

### JACK DERRINGER.

By BASIL LUBBOCK. Author of "Round the Horn Before the Mast."

"The book should be read; it is better worth reading than seven in ten of modern novels."—"Athenæum."

## THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY: AGENTS IN INDIA FOR MR. JOHN MURRAY.

### THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT MALABAR HILL ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH, AND WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES. WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

For Prospectus and Entry forms Apply TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akha Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thaun Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed ticking, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhobi Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, *Salesman*, GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Guneshwadi.

BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay —Sassoon Street, Bombay. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

### JUST IMPORTED, MEGGESON AND CO.'S

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Menthol and Eucalyptus Pastelles per bot... | 0 14 |
| Menthol Eucalyptus and Cocaine Pastelles per bot... | 1 0 |
| Delectable Jujubes per bot ..................... | 0 12 |
| Magnum Bonum Jujubes per bot.................. | 0 14 |
| Pure Glycerine Jujubes per bot .................. | 0 12 |
| Black Currant Lozenges per bot ................. | 0 14 |

New catalogue of Patent Medicines and Household remedies and requirements now in circulation

## BEYNON & CO.,

55 ESPLANADE. Branch:— 51 WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.



S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, for a Port in the United Kingdom.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.



CHEAP PASSAGE to England available per NATAL LINER S.S. "UMZUMBI," SAILING about 5th proximo. This Ship carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric lights and Refrigerator. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth. For further particulars apply to:—

R. A. WILLIS, *Agent*, for the Owners, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

PACHMARHI.

THIS Sanitarium of the C. Provinces now possesses a Government-Aided Boarding School for European girls of any creed under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Boys under the age of 12 years are also admitted.

The mild and healthy climate of Pachmarhi is especially suitable for children. The School is delightfully situated, and all possible care is given to the pupils. For particulars apply to

THE LADY SUPERIOR, St. Joseph's Convent School, Fox Rock, Pachmarhi.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co., | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER. | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Avize. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE, Ld. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co., | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| WARRE & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD & SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Cote d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN—LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Voslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| MACKENZIE BROS. | Rosshire. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| E. CUSENIER & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| P. B. BURGOYNE & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

### HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

### O T B

THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY Rs 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS: CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS: Messrs. BRANDON & Co. VICTORIA TERMINUS, AND Messrs. DENISON & Co. HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Wild Animals.

SUCCESS OF OUR THIRD PROGRAMME.

The Great Speciality Artistes.

CECILE AND FRANCOIS:

AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY OF ARTISTES.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18TH.

FIRST AMATUER RIDING CONTEST ON THAT EVENING.

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet three times round the Ring aided by the Mechanic.

ALSO ON THAT EVENING

Two Handsome Souvenirs will be presented to the WINNING JOCKEY and TRAINER of the GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

NEXT MATINEE, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16th.

*N.B.*—All Matinee Performances the same as night, nothing curtailed.

Children, Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

Box Plan at the Circus. Open daily from 10 a.m. till 1 o'clock and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas Eight for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE...... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE .................... *Manager.*
R. ALTON .............................. *Agent.*

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

## BANDMANN OPERA CO.

50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

After a most Successful season in Calcutta.

GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE BLUE MOON."

Friday „ 15th—"Pantomime Cinderella."
Saturday „ 16th—"The Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday „ 18th—"Geisha."
Tuesday „ 19th—"The Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday „ 20th—"See See."
Thursday „ 21st—"The Girl on the Stage."
Friday „ 22nd—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday „ 23rd—"The Dairy Maids."

GRAND MATINEE

SATURDAY, 23RD

OF CINDERELLA PANTOMIME.

Prices of Admission: Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle, Front Row, Rs. 4; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

*Plan now open at* SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

### TOWN HALL.

Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY
THE GREAT CONTRALTO

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1907, AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Assisted by the Best Local Talent.

HER LAST PUBLIC CONCERT THIS SEASON.

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Bluthner Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.

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ANOTHER PRIZE COMPETITION.

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Learners ......................... 8 a.m. } Instructors and Instructress present.
Ladies' Practice.................. 10 a.m. }
General Skating .................. 6 to 8 and 9-30.

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CHILDREN'S MATINEE: SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

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Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

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Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

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A POWERFUL AND DRAMATIC NOVEL

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|---|---|---|
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| Third do. | „ 3-0 | do. do. |
| Fourth do. | „ 2-8 | do. do. |
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| Half-yearly | „ 7 | „ 8 |
| Quarterly | „ 4 | „ 5 |

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| Quarterly | „ 4 |

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*Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.*

"MY LIFE HAS BEGUN AFRESH!"

TOO old at forty! It is sad indeed to think that so many capable men become enfeebled, mentally and physically at an early age. What is the reason? Simply this that the stress of modern life has increased enormously, is increasing daily. The desire to live the strenuous life, the necessity to do so, means that a greater strain is placed upon the brain while nothing is done to strengthen that delicate organism to enable it to bear increased pressure. Those who have learned the wisdom of this take

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *12th February*.] [BOMBAY, *13th February*.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... | 86 11/16 | | unchgd |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 95¼ | | unchgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 103½ | | unchgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities | 65¼ | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 31 3/16 | 1/16 | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 31 13/16 | | unchgd |
| Do. in New York | | | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·27 | | unchgd |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·52½ | | ¼ |
| Do. do. do. New York | | | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 5% | | unchgd |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 4¼% | | unchgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 3 months' sight | 4¼% | | unchgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 5% | | unchgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 5¼% | | unchgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans | 4½ | | ¼ |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 4¼ | | unchgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool—**

Spots ... ... ... quiet
Futures ... ... .. steady
East Indian... ... ... quiet
Manchester ... ... ... steady
Total Sales ... ... ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... ... ... 53,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·04—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10¼ unchd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·63 | 5·62 | 5·61 | 5·59 | 5·58 |
| plus 02 | plus 02 | plus 03 | plus 02 | plus 03 |

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·55 | 5·50 | 5·46 | 5·41 |
| plus 03 | plus 03 | plus 03 | plus 03 |

### WHEAT.

Red Karachi 30 1/8 Old Terms. Feb. Mch.
Tone of Wheat London. Buyers Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... ..., Firm.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed—**
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 %, ex-ship 46¼ Apl.-May. Dunkirk. Sellers. Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 43½. April-May. Antwerp. Sellers. Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed firm

**Linseed**
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43¼ Feb.-Mar. Antwerp. Sellers. Canal.
Tone of Linseed, steady.

**Neil Brothers Report:—**
Crop ... ... ... 13,500,000 bales.
Consumption ... ... 12,500,000 bales.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Rubber—**
Para Rubber ½ sellers.
**Arrivals—** "Glenaffric."

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 Bars Silver ... | Rs. 1,07,371 | Hongkong | Arcadia | Chartered |
| 17 Boxes Govt. of India Rs. | 66985 | Hongkong | Arcadia | Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. |
| 1 Bundle other Coin. | 5,600 | Trieste | Imperator | A.G.H.A. A.A. Reza. |
| 2 Packages Sovereigns and H. S. and other Coin. | 2,585<br>7,515 | Aden | Imperator | Sundry Natives |
| 4 Packages Sovereigns and H. S. and other Coin and Govt. of India Rs. | 20,715<br>2,307<br>800 | Jeddah | Imperator | Sundry Natives |
| 5 Bundles Govt. of India Rs. | 10,000 | Muscat | Dwarka | National Bank |
| 40 Boxes Govt. of India Rs. | 2,00,000 | Muscat | H. M. S. Lapwing. | Asst. Acct. Genl. in charge, Reserve Treasury. |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,] [13TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

**Money:—**

The Money Market is steady. Borrowers at 7 1/2 per cent for two months.

**Exchange:—**

There has only been a small business reported in this market but rates are firm pending the result of the Council Bill allotment today. Rates opened at 1 1/4 1/8 T.T. but there was one seller at 1/4 5/32 T.T. for cash. The credit rate was very steady at 1 4 7-16 3pt for near delivery and the forward market disclosed the fact that Banks are not willing to buy very much under the level of ready rates. For Eastern rates are unchanged. We quote

T. T. on London ... ... ... 1s. 4⅛d. to 5/32d
Demand Draft ... ... ... 1s. 4 3/16d
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 7/16d
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. 141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 143¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 221

**Government Paper:—**

The market opened at 97 3/8 ready and 97 9/16 for the settlement. Only a small business is reported. In the morning a few lakhs changed hands for the settlement when the rates advanced to 97 5/8 but at the close there are sellers. We quote:

Cash ... ... ... ... ... 97·7
1st Settlement ... ... ... 97·10

**Bullion:—**

The price of Bar Silver improved 1/16 for ready in London yesterday at 31 13/16 the forward quotation being unchanged at the same rate. New York was 1/8 lower at 68 5/8 Locally the market has been weaker business in ready bars having passed at 79 13/16 ex duty. Bar Gold is unchanged

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ... ... | 79 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 80 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 80 | 3 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report:—**

No telegram was received from America this morning, the New York market having been closed yesterday. The local market his, however, steadier, and prices are quoted Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. In ready Cotton a small business was done at Colaba, but for forward, beyond a few contracts for fine Broach, February, March and April delivery, there was little or no enquiry. At the close the market is very steady as under:—

**Quotations:—**

| | Rs. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 256 | March |
| Good " " ... | 242 1/2 | do. |
| Fine " Nagpur Kampti ... | 219/20 | do. |
| Fine " Dhamangaum ... | 210 | do |
| Fine " Khangaum Akola ... | 200/1 | do. |
| Fine " Amraoti ... | 201/2 | do. |
| Fine " Muttia ... | 184 | do. |
| F. G. " Khandeish ... | 184 | do. |
| Fine " Khandeish ... | 189 | do. |
| Fine " Bengals... | 171/2 | do. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals... | 150 | do. |
| Good Bhownagger ... | 182 1/2 | May |
| Good Westerns ... | 227 | do. |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 243 | do. |

**Liverpool Opener:—**

Opening tone ... ... ... ... steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... ... ... 6,000 bales.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May.-June |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·64 | 5·63 | 5·62 | 5·60 |

plus 01

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·59 | 5·56 | 5·52 | 5·48 | 5·43 |
| plus 01 | plus 01 | | | |

plus 02

### FREIGHTS.

There is little change to report in the market since yesterday, and a moderate business is doing at previous prices:—

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed:—**
Ready ... Rs. 7 4 0
April-May ... " 7 8 6
Tone—firm

**Rapeseed:—**

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | ... | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| " " Apl.-May | ... | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Brown Kutni ready | ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Tone—

**Gingellyseed:—**

| | | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold white | 85% | Rs. | 50 | 8 | 0 |
| " " | 75% | " | 49 | 8 | 0 |
| " " | 50% | " | 48 | 8 | 0 |
| Black Kutni | | " | 42 | 0 | 0 |

Tone—Firmer.

**Castorseed:—**
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 35
April-May... ... ... " 34/8
Tone—Steady

**Cottonseed:**—Rs. 19/8
Tone—Steadier

**Groundnuts:**—Rs. 42
Tone—Steady

**Wheat:—**
White Delhi ... 4 7 6
Tone—Steadier

**Shares:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maneckjee Petits ... | Rs. 3570 | March. |
| Davids ... ... | " 427½ | " |
| Kohinoors ... ... | " 812½ | " |
| New City ... ... | " 615 | " |
| Swadeshi ... ... | " 1525 | " |
| Howard & Bulloughs... | " 530 | " |
| Colaba Land ... ... | " 1077½ | " |
| Port Canning ... ... | " 430 | " |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Coy Ld. Ordinary | " 261½ | |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | 17,588 | bales, |
| Wheat ... | 6,329 | cwts |
| Linseed ... | 3,967 | " |
| Rapeseed ... | 2,444 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... | 10,803 | " |
| Poppyseed ... | 37 | " |
| Groundnuts ... | 2,567 | " |
| Castorseed ... | 1,461 | " |
| Rice ... | 3,210 | " |
| Myrabollams ... | 6,120 | " |
| Cottonseed ... | 27,394 | " |
| Gram ... | 4,116 | " |
| Joowar ... | 2,301 | " |
| Maize ... | 46 | " |

## KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 13.

Freights.—Our market has been a little more active during the week, and a fair amount of business has been done at the prices reported in our last advices. Old crop wheat is being firmly held, which makes business extremely difficult in this produce. Harvest prospects continue, however, excellent, both for wheat and seeds.

Engagements.—Ellerman lines Marseilles and Liverpool, February, 1000 tons, at 16s. March 2,500 tons at 15s. 6d. Bates line London, March, 2,500 tons at 16s. 6d.; Hansa Line Hamburg, March, 125 tons at 17s., July 1,500 tons at 15s.; Wilson line steamship Morocco, Hull, April, 3,000 tons at 15s. 6d.; speculators Antwerp February, 1,250 tons at 16s. 6d.; July 500 tons at 15s.; Hull, February 2,400 tons at 17s.; March, 1,000 tons at 16s. 3d.

Charters.—Steamship Pearlmore, Jerseymore and Dunrobin, all March, picked ports, at 16s.

## FIELD SERVICE MANUAL.

### Revised Edition for the N. I. and Pioneers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

The Government of India has sanctioned the issue of the Revised Field Service Manual for Native Infantry and Pioneers in supersession of the provisional edition issued in 1905. The book will be taken into use at once.


AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself." Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well known through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Be guided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All chemists stock Bile Beans, at Re. 1/-per box, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MULLA—February 13, at New Marine Lines, Bombay, Bai Manekbai daughter of Furdoonji Cowasji Mulla. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (B. T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—February 8, at Samastipore, the wife of C. R. Macdonald, of Dowlutpore, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 38m.; High water 0-30m., 0-37a.: Low water, 6-36m., 6-28a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Justices' nominations for Election of Municipal Councillors, Municipal Office.
Commissioner Booth Tucker's lecture on the Salvation Army, Town Hall, 3-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

LECTURE.—Mr. Khursedjee J. B. Wadia will delive, a public lecture in English at the Theosophical Hall, 21 Hornby Road, this evening at 6-30. Subject:—"The Philosophy of Suffering and the Joy of Life." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—There was a meeting of the Members of the Association on the 10th inst., when 18 members were present. The following scientific papers were read and discussed, 1, On diseases of the heart by Mr. K. S. Agnihotri; (2) On embalming a body for transmission to long distances by Mr Joitaram M. Pandya; (3) On diseases of the eye by Mr. Marutirao Uerankar Resolutions were passed thanking Lt-Col Burke, M D. I. M S, for having become a patron, and thanking Major G. Lamb, M D, I M S, for 20 volumes of books and journals for the library of the Association,

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vols. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Two Step ... A Coon Band Contest ... A Pryor
Overture ... Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
Selection ... Veronique ... Messager
Valse ... La Lettre de Manon ... Earnest Gillet
Selection ... The Three Little Maids ... Ruben
American Sketch ... By the Swanee River ... Myddleton

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Saturday the 16th inst. Prof. E. A. Wodehouse M. A. of the Elphinstone College will deliver his first address on "The Philosophy of Plato" in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan M.A., D.D. has most kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public. On Sunday, the 17th inst the senior and junior classes will meet as usual at their respective places Parathana Mandir, and Bhuleshwar at 9 a.m. (S T). Mr. Mirza P. A., Khan B. A., Bar-at-law will expound "Mill's Essay on Liberty" to the senior class. Mr. Datri M.A., LL.B., will conduct the junior class, in the Goculdas Tejpal High School.

## CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to suggest through the medium of your widely circulated Journal if it would not be both convenient and economical to discontinue the present practice of holding the Indian National Congress annually from year to year and to adopt in lieu thereof the practice of holding the same periodically at regular intervals of either three or five years. With the exception of the Presidency Towns, most of the towns in the Moffusil where it is proposed from time to time to hold the Congress are scarcely in a position to bear the pecuniary strain which the annual gatherings involve, without detriment to local interests of a permanent and pressing character.—Yours, etc.

AN OBSERVER.

## SAILANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. I. FEBRUARY 10.

Four days ago in the night a small shower of rain fell here measuring 13 cents. It was preceded by a gale and heavy thunder. The weather has completely changed of late. It is cold and sharp and the mornings are cloudy and chilly. His Highness Bijeysingji Sahib of Dungarpur in Mewar, who was recently married here to the eldest Princess is to proceed to Ajmere to take up his studies at the Mayo College on the 14th instant.

Mr. N. M. Mehta of Bhuj in Kathiawar has been appointed Judge in this State. He is a B.A., L.L.B. of the Bombay University. Pandit Raj Kishonji Sahib the Dewan returned here from Jaora two days ago. He went there on short leave.

His Highness Sir Yasvantsingji Sahib K.C.I.E.—The Raja Sahib intends going to Indore with his whole family and a large Risala for a change of climate in about a week. Plague at Jaora and Rutlam is still going on and a couple of villages in this State are reported to have been infected.

## POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Nasik is about 120 miles from Bombay and the newly introduced Nasik express does the journey in 3 hours and 40 minutes, yet the Bombay morning papers take 24 hours for the journey! Your valuable paper is delivered to us with the evening papers the following morning. A letter posted after 8 p. m. does not reach us the next day; it takes 36 hours for delivery. These anomalies have arisen owing to the rearrangement of trains, by which the mails reach Nasik too late for delivery in the dark. I suggest, with all deference, to Postal Authorities and to Newspaper proprietors, the desirability of forwarding mails by the 7-40 a. m. Third Class Express. The residents of Nasik and, doubtless, those of many other towns on the line would greatly benefit if this suggestion is practicable. Yours, &c.

A. MANWARING.

## THE PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Lord Reay Manufacturing company was held yesterday afternoon at 12-14 Church Gate Street, Mr. Eknath. R. Khotie Presided. It was resolved that the extra ordinary resolution namely—"That the Books of Account and and documents of the company and of the Liquidator there of be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same upon the resolution of the company, which was passed at the general meeting of the Share holders of the Company held on the 15th January last which was unanimously confirmed.

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

An extraordinary, general Meeting of the Akola and Mid India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Company, in the Whiteaway and Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay yesterday afternoon when the subjoined resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 23rd January last was confirmed. "That the word "Registered" wherever it occurs before the word "Post" in clauses 71 and 172 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted."

THE London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, always to the fore with useful publications and pocket books for presents to its customers has in Mr. Kaka of Hyderabad, Deccan, an energetic agent who has added to the list. A neat little leather covered diary which we have received from him should be appreciated by many for, though small enough for the waist coat pocket, it is large enough for the many small notes which one wishes to carry throughout the day for reference.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### A SUIT AGAINST THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment, in the case of Haji Noormahomed Kasam against N. C. Macleod, and others. The claim was to recover the amount of two hundees for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 600 respectively. Plaintiff, a money-lender, had originally sued Abdula Jusab Aba; Janmahomed, his brother; Safrabai, his mother; and Suleman, his minor son, for the recovery of the claim Abdula became insolvent, and Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, became the first defendant in his place.

Jusab Aba, the head of the family of the defendants carried on tailoring business in a shop opposite Watson's Hotel, known as "Cheap Jack," and in another shop in the Great Western Hotel. He died on 5th February 1902. Plaintiff sought to make the present defendants liable as representatives of the deceased in respect of the two hundees in question, and under the circumstances mentioned in the plaint. Decree was passed for the plaintiff at 9 per cent interest with costs.

Mr. Robertson, with whom was Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Unwala and Pirojshah, applied for a stay of execution of the decrees on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, opposed the application for the plaintiff. Counsel said, he would consent to the stay if the costs of the suit; or the title-deeds of the two properties, were deposited.

Mr. Robertson said the usual time for appeal was 21 days. This period his cliants were entitled to, from the time a copy of the Court's judgment was delivered to them.

Further argument took place, at the close of which the Judge declared there was another suit pending in respect of the same properties, and nothing would be lost by the passing of an order asked for by Mr. Robertson, his clients undertaking to apply for a copy forthwith. If no appeal was filed within 20 days from receipt of judgment, execution should be levied as usual.

### HONGKONG MILLS AGENCY COMMISSION.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of a case affecting the Hongkong Mills' agency commission, due to two partners named Ladha Kara and Ramji Lakhmidas both of whom are dead, but one of the executors of whose respective wills, Naranji Ramji figured in this suit both as plaintiff and defendant with others. The plaintiffs were Naranji Ramji and Karsondas Ramji Bhanji, executors of the will of Ladha Kara; the defendants being, Naranji Ramji Damodar Ramji, Nagindas Dubahdas and Ratanji Curshedji Wadia, executors of the will of Ramji Lakhmidas. Ladha and Ramji were partners, at three and thirteen annas respectively, since 1884; in 1894, they became entitled to one-fourth share in the Hongkong Mills. In 1894, the mills were converted into a limited joint stock company in which Ramji Lakhmidas which was the name of the firm in which Ladha and Ramji transacted business, took 187 shares. The firm of Govindji Thakersi and Co., who were the other sharers in the mills, were appointed the agents of the mills. The capital was 750 shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000: the name of the company was altered to the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. The agency agreement was dated 19th June 1895: the partners in the agency were Govindji Thakarsi and Co., Ramji' Lakhmidas, and Gurdhandas Karsandas: Ramji's commission was three annas, and as the plaint stated, he held it as a trustee for his firm of Ramji Lakhmidas, in which Ladha Kara was partner. Down to 3rd October 1900, when the partnership was dissolved, the three-annas share was credited in the profit and loss account in the firm of Ramji Lakhmidas. Ladha died after making his will: Ramji followed him after making his. The amount received by Ramji's firm in respect of the three annas commission in the mill agency came to Rs. 4,808, to which Ladha's estate was proportionately entitled on 1st April 1902, when his will was proved. Ramji died on 21st June 1904: his will was proved on 17th May 1905. Narandas, who was plaintiff and the first defendant, was the son of Ramji. He was personally aware of the arrangement. Ramji had agreed to pay Ladha's share in the three-anna commission; but before the accounts could be made-up and closed, Ramji died, and no payment was made to the plaintiffs, for Ladha's estate. Narandas was executor both of Ladha's will and of Ramji's. As executor of Ramji's will, he was willing to pay the three-annas in the rupee share of Ladha; but his co-executors, the other defendants, made some difficulty, which necessitated the present suit. Mr. Justice Russell passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, with 4½ per cent interest. Costs of both parties as between attorney and client to come out of the commission already due or which might be found due.

### VALIDITY OF ARBITRATION.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, disposed of a case which has a very important bearing, from a legal point of view, on matters settled by arbitration, outside the intervention of public courts. The parties in this case are Manganlal Gopaldas, a minor represented by his next friend V. Mayachand, the original plaintiff and appellant, and Lalchand Hirachand and another, the original defendants and respondents. Mr. Ganpat Sadasiv Rao appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad with Mr. L. A Shah.

The litigants are descendants of a common ancestor, Kuvarji Baichand, who died in samawt 1943. Disputes as to the family resulted in a reference to arbitration without the intervention of the court, and an award in accordance with which a decree was passed. The purpose of this suit is to obtain a declaration that the decree was invalid.

The lower court has dismissed the suit on the ground that it is opposed to the provisions of section 42 of the Specific Relief Act, and the plaintiff has appealed. The defendants have sought to support the decree on the ground, that no good cause of action is shown and secondly that having regard to the proceedings in the arbitration matter, the plaintiff is precluded from advancing the contentions on which he rests.

The Plaintiff was a minor at the date of the reference and his mother who was his natural guardian purported to act on his behalf.

The grounds on which the plaintiff based his claim in the lower court had been determined in the proceedings taken under section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code on the application to file the award. Before their Lordships the further argument has been advanced that so far as concerns the plaintiff, the reference was void inasmuch as he was a minor. But this too as well as other points was decided adversely to the plaintiff in the application under section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code, which was numbered and registered as a suit.

On that application an order was made directing the award to be filed and the only question is whether matters then decided adversely to the plaintiff, who was a party, can now be relitigated.

If they cannot, then this suit must fail. The order that the award filed must, according to the decisions, be regarded as a decree (Ghulam Khan versus Mahomed Hassan, I. L. R. 29. Calcutta, 167; Hari Mohan Singh versus Kali Prasad Chaliha, I. L. R. 33, Calcutta 11; Tiruvenganada Iyengar versus Vaidyanatha Iyer I.L.R. 29, Madras. 303). But a decree means a formal expression of an adjudication deciding a suit and it follows that under section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, the points on which the plaintiff relies are matters which were directly and substantially in issue in a former suit and so cannot be tried in this suit.

For these reasons their Lordships confirmed the decree of the first court with costs.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr, Jafferbhoy Rahimtula presided, and there were also present Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. J. Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Khishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the Hon. Mr, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Kulliandas Keshavjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. D. B. Master, and Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee; also Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M.N.Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

ACTING REVENUE AND REFUND AUDIT OFFICER.

The Committee had forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks, the following para of the Municipal Auditor's letter, dated 2nd November 1906:—The allowance of Rs. 150 per month, attached to the post of the Town Duty Refund Examiner, for the period from the 5th May to 11th June 1905, was erroneously passed by the Account Office to Mr. R. N. Coyajee, while acting as Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, during the absence of Mr. S. B. Master, on privilege leave. We detected this irregular payment, which was neither warranted by any rules in the Civil Service Regulations nor any Standing Orders. and requested the Chief Accountant either to justify it or recover the amount so overpaid, That Officer agreed with us and effected the recovery. We now find that the amount recovered from Mr. Coyajee, has again been paid to him on the 31st October 1906, under the orders of the Commissioner. On our asking the Account Office for the written orders of the Commissioner we are shown a note by the Chief Accountant which runs as follows:—"Under the Commissioner's orders conveyed to me this day the amount retrenched from Mr. Coyajee's pay is to be paid to him at once. Please draw cheque and get Commissioner's signature to-day." (Signed) W. E. W., 26th October 1906," In the absence of any reasons or authority we do not feel at liberty to admit the charge in audit and request that these facts may be placed before the Standing Committee for such orders as they may think fit to issue.

The Commissioner reported as follows on the subject on the 29th ult:—There is no dispute as to the correctness of the Auditor's view that the payment of the allowance to Mr. Coyajee while acting in another appointment is not admissible under the rules but I am satisfied that Mr. Coyajee while acting as Revenue and Refund Audit Officer performed also the duties for which the allowance has been sanctioned and I am therefore of opinion that allowance should be drawn by him.

The committee resolved that copy of para 3 of the Municipal Auditor's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given as a special case to the allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem to Mr. R. N. Coyajee during the period he acted for the Revenue and Refund Audit officer.

SEWERAGE WORKS IN MALABAR HILL.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 7th inst., in which that officer stated that in response to the invitations for tenders for sewerage works in Malabar Hill, Sub-districts Nos. 2 and 3, the following tenders had been received:—Messrs. Sayajee Nagujee and Co., Rs. 1,76,068,178, and Messrs. Alimahomed Kasam and Co., Rs. 1,98,447,485. The Commissionor requested the sanction of the committee to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Sayajee Nagujee and Co., for the work at rates at which the total cost will aggregate Rs. 1,52,078,198 plus Rs. 11,979 for road repairs, and Rs. 23,392 for contingencies, supervision, etc.

The Committee granted the sanction asked for. After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

## THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

### Coroner's Inquiry.

The Coroner's inquiry in connection with the deaths of sixteen persons who were buried under the debris of the building which fell down at Bhindibazar on the 13th January was resumed this morning when Mohorumbai, widow of Hasumbhai Issabhai, and owner of the ill-fated building was examined. She said she had minor sons and daughters. She knew Abdul but did not know his brother Mahomed. Abdul managed her four houses and other property. He repaired three houses for her and witness left him in charge of building this house. Witness entrusted him with everything about the building. Witness did not remember to have heard of Mr. Jolbhai's name. The building was started six months ago, Abdul took money from witness and purchased the materials; witness never ordered to hurry up the building.

Mr. Edmund John Samuel Flanagon, Superintendent of Police, G Division, re-called and further examined, said he visited the premises on Monday last again. At the request of some of the gentlemen of the jury who had accompanied him witness had the foundation, where the cross wall had joined the central wall, dug. The foundation of the west pier projected four or five inches from the foundation ledge and the foundation ledge projected about four inches from the wall. After that, the jury had a part of the central wall dug up. Witness found that a wooden post had apparently partly pressed into the brickwork as if it had been pressed by some outward pressure.

Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, recalled and further examined, said he saw the two wall plates produced, one of them was distinctly rotten at one end and would be unfit for any building purpose at that end. It had been used before. It might have been dangerous or not. It would be liable to settle at the rotten end, Witness believed the steel joists rested upon it. As regarded the other wall plate witness said it was not a proper piece of wood to use as a wall plate. It was fairly sound but was of unsuitable shape owing to its being wavey. If the wavey part was on top the pressure of the joist would rest on insufficient support. If the wavey part was below, it would be still worse. Witness thought neither of those timbers should have been used for the purpose of wall plates. A dishonest builder would put the wavey part below in order to hide it.

Further enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

## CALCUTTA LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

The annual competition for the handsome Challenge Bowl presented by the Calcutta Golf Club, took place on 7th, 8th and 9th February. The entries were numerous, but not all the cards were returned. several ladies having come to grief playing over the tents on the Ellenborough course. These were removed early on Saturday and those playing their rounds that morning had a distinct advantage. The lowest card was returned by Mr. Lamond Walker whose score of 74 is very creditable. The competition has only once before been won by a scratch player. The following are the scores:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Lamond Walker ... | ... 74—Scr =74 |
| Miss E I Smith ... | ... 80— 4 =76 |
| Miss G Binning ... | ... 94—18 =76 |
| Mrs London ... | ... 83—60 =77 |
| Mrs H C Begg ... | ... 78—Scr =78 |
| Mrs Bruce... ... | ... 82— 4 =78 |
| Mrs Holdsworth Hunt... | ... 82— 4 =78 |
| Mrs Mould... ... | ... 87— 8 =79 |
| Miss Halliday ... | ... 89—10 =79 |
| Mrs Wolfe Murray ... | ... 80—Scr =80 |
| Mrs Elton ... | ... 82—Scr =82 |
| Mrs Brodie Thomas ... | ... 86— 4 =82 |
| Miss E Brown ... | ... 96— 6 =86 |
| Miss E M Brodie ... | ... 102—14 =88 |
| Miss Meakin ... | ... 113—22 =91 |

LADIES' CHALLENGE BOWL.

The competition for this trophy presented to the Golf Club by the Ladies Golf Club in 1891 was brought to a conclusion the conditions were the usual 18 holes medal play under handicap.

As usual on this occasion the Club was At Home to the members of the Ladies' Golf Club. The band of the 5th Fusiliers was kindly lent and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

While the play was in progress an approaching and putting competition was arranged for the ladies, the conditions being that three balls should be lofted over a net hazard and holed out, the lowest aggregate score winning. Most of the ladies present took part in the competition which resulted in a tie between Mrs. Lamond Walker and Mrs. Harry Begg, the former eventually winning on the play off.

The following are the best scores returned:—

| | Gross. | Hcp. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| T Drimmie ... | 80 | scr | 80 |
| Col R Macrae | 90 | 8 | 82 |
| C Z Sandes ... | 96 | 14 | 82 |
| C E Dewar ... | 96 | 14 | 82 |
| R W Williamson | 90 | 6 | 84 |
| J H Gordon... | 98 | 14 | 84 |
| G B Merry ... | 90 | 5 | 85 |
| B Severs ... | 93 | 8 | 85 |
| Lt W Z Kinder | 95 | 10 | 85 |
| Geo K Stam... | 96 | 11 | 85 |
| R Graham ... | 99 | 14 | 85 |
| Alex Mann ... | 86 | scr | 86 |
| W E D Fyffe | 90 | 4 | 86 |
| Major Hedley | 87 | scr | 87 |
| D Pyne ... | 87 | scr | 87 |
| Lt.-Col Fleming | 92 | 5 | 87 |
| O J Barnes ... | 93 | 6 | 87 |
| D S K Greig... | 95 | 8 | 87 |
| J A Tassie ... | 96 | 9 | 87 |
| J Davenport... | 97 | 10 | 87 |
| C D H Dunlop | 93 | 5 | 88 |
| J O'B Saunders | 98 | 10 | 88 |
| A Duff ... | 97 | 8 | 89 |
| Capt D McCay | 95 | 5 | 90 |
| Col F J Drury | 96 | 5 | 91 |
| C B Rice ... | 101 | 10 | 91 |
| F W Howse ... | 104 | 13 | 91 |

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### First-Day.

The opening day of the Bomay Big meeting was in every way as auspicious as one could wish it yesterday. A very large attendance was present, the Grand Stand being packed and business being brisk in the betting enclosure where, though three favourites won, the books must have had rather the better of exchanges. Fields ruled most satisfactorily large throughout, and in every instance betting on three places was practicable. Weather conditions were all that could be desired, in fact top coats were in evidence for the journey home.

His Majesty the Amir arrived in a motor car in company with Sir Henry M'Mahon and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and was met by the Governor's A.D.C's, Captains Meynell and Fellowes who escorted him to the box in the Grand Stand where His Excellency Lord Lamington was seated. He arrived at five o'clock shortly after the Importers' Plate was run, the crowded gathering on the strip of grass near the Judges' box to get a view.

The day opened with the New Plate and many were the rumours about 'gammy' legs, but despite a bandaged off-fore. Lucky Shot went out an equal favourite with Saeed, but neither of those could do more than figure amongst the 'also ran'; Sirree made all his running, Ames handling him nicely without taking too long a lead and staying on well won very comfortably first having Little John beat and then staving off a late challenge by Maluan and Yatim. The favourite was in a nice position at the bend, but probably Robinson found the leg troubling the pony and that he had no chance as he soon gave up the chase. Odds of tens and over could be had about any of the first four.

Another bad upset followed in the Fort Plate when Ashroff was very comfortably backed with Nooman and Antica for places. Wadi made all the running but was done with at the bend where the three fancied candidates seemed to have the issue between them. It was not to be however as Osborne came up on the outside and it was soon evident was going the best of the bunch and won a good race with something to spare. Yet another passed the Favourite just on the post and this Caravan who pupped up from nowhere in the last few strides. The first too again were obtainable at longer odds than tens, running the race in capital time.

The Importers' Plate followed and it was soon evident we were to be shewn a bit of Posco's true form as he went out a very hot favourite with place money winning amply for Primerole and some for Windy. The race was a bad turn up for the hooks as after a momentary lead by Meadow Saffron, the favourite jumped away and had her field thus early settled. She had Meadow Saffron and Lipscombe beat at the head where Primerole left the bunch and the finish resulted in little short of a procession in the classy time of 1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

The Dealers' Plate needs but little description as Precious immediately went to odds on and all was over bar the shouting. Eed and Bandit II came in for place money and when the former came up in company with the favourite to take the lead from Egypt it looked almost Eed's race. Precious, however, was well within himself and won in hollow fashion whereas Eed was under the whip and was passed by young Kohinoor in the run in with Bandit out of it for a place.

Interest was naturally very great for the handicap race, the Exeter Plate, and a great number went for a glance at the Parade for a clue to what to back. If this gave assistance, it cannot be wondered that Sermon was made such a hot favourite. He was a perfect picture, a beautifully built chestnut of a thoroughly racy description and this good performer in England ran as grand a race as his most ardent admirers could have wished. Second for looks perhaps was Sacristan II, also a chestnut, and Saloon and Gambara were but little behind. The race always looked Sermon's; he kept Sacristan company to past the half mile where he had him beat and once with the lead had no difficulty in staving off Saloon with Presbyterian who came with his long stride to beat the favourite's second string, Ferndown.

Finally the public met with disaster when Bay Middleton, whose bad start the precious time was taken into consideration, was made a steady and warm favourite with Rose a very good second and Derby fancied for the shop. As the race panned out the favourite gave a most disappointing display and as he was first to get away no excuse can be made for a bad start. He fell back immediately and when he came again at the bend he had nothing left in him. Creditor led to near the bend where he once more shut up like a squib and left Darby to lead going well within himself having Shanwar also beat after coming the longest way round. Gaucho came out at the bend to give chase but never had a chance, and as he was stopping could only stay long enough to be returned a dead-beat with Rose, who came very fast on the outside, for second place with Dilerjung an easy fourth.

Happy Land, who ran in the first race, is now the property of Mr. Hytra and Metal Maid has passed from Mr. Morris' hands to those of Mr. R.R.S. and thus still remains with Byramjee as trainer—Details:—

THE NEW PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which secon receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, landed direct from the country of foaling since 1st July, 1906. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) Distance 1/2 mile.

Buder bin Alwa's ch a h Sirree, 8st 1lb............Ames 1
Yusuff Dakayel's b a h Maluan, 8st 7lbs......Williams 2
S A Wahed's ch a h Yatim, 8st 1lb...............Kamad 3
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's ch a h Little John, 7st 3lbs..................Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Shah Line 8st 10lbs; Dumra 8st 10lbs; Engine 8st 10lbs; Grey Boy 8st 10lbs; Little Sanaya 8st 4lbs; Matlik 8st 4lbs; Lucky Shot 8st 4lbs; Fadil 8st 1lb; Saeed 8st 1lb; Happy Land 8st 1lb; Scipio 7st 13lbs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

Betting:—4 to 1 against Saeed and Lucky Shot, 7 to 1 Fadil, 10 to 1 Maluan, Little Sanaya and Little John and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—From a very good start Sirree jumped out and led the field by less than a length followed by Engine and Little John outside. At the bend Sirree was going very nicely and Yatim drew up with the followers on the outside. In the straight Lucky Shot made an appearance on the extreme outside but could do no good and Maluan came up between Sirree and Yatim who had displaced Little John with Fadil behind them. Sirree had them all safe in the run and won very comfortably by a length and a quarter. A great race for places which Maluan just won by half a length with Little John a close fourth. Time—54 2/5 secs.

THE FORT PLATE.—Rs, 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200, For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over, since 31st March, 1904—14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1904, race value Rs. 500 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 4lbs. Distance 6 furlongs:—

A Razak's br a h Osborne 8st 8lbs............Omerkhan 1
Caravan 8st 2lbs..................................Yussuff 2
D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 9st..............Mahomed 3
Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 8st 8lbs. C.B. Mahomed 4

Also ran:—Wadi 9st, Kour Sahib 8st 12lbs, Nooman 8st 11lbs, Rufus 7st 7lbs cd 7st 8lbs, Calcutta 7st 4lbs Melsom.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Elia Bux.)

Betting:—6 to 4 on Ashroff, 5 to 1 against Nooman, 7 to 1 Calcutta, 8 to 1 Antica, 10 to 1 Kour Sahib, 15 to 1 Osborne and the rest.

The Race:—Wadi jumped out with the lead and was joined by Calcutta before a furlong with Ashroff on the outside close up. The order was the same at the bend when Ashroff drew up as also Osborne and the latter took command at the distance, Nooman and Antica coming up only to fall away to Caravan who put in a strong finish which landed him a head in front of Ashroff; Osborne kept the lead comfortably to win by a length Time:—1min. 22 1/5 secs.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1904. W. A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1904, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, or of race value Rs 1,400, 14lbs. Allowances—Horses which after landing have not won race value Rs 150 or over, if landed after 1st September, 1906, 3lbs; after 1st October 5lbs; after 1st November 7lbs (not cumulative) in addition to landing allowance in General Conditions

R R S' b aus m Posco 8st 1lb..............J Trenoweth 1
Messrs Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Primerole 8st 12lbs.............................................Ames 2
Thukur Sripal Singh's b aus g Distance 6 furlongs.—9st 7lbs...........................................Vining 3
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady 9st 7lbs ...Kamad 4

Also ran,—Malinyook 9st 7lbs, Lipscombe 9st 7lbs, Meadow Saffron 9st 7lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st 7lbs Blue Blood 8st 7lbs, Windy 8st 1lb cd 8st 3lbs, Sir Galahad 7st 8lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—2 to 1 on Posco, 7 to 1 against Primerole, 8 to 1 Honest Lady and Windy, 10 to 1 Admiral Crichton, 12 to 1 Lipscombe and Meadow Saffron and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Meadow Saffron led out from a good start by half a length from Posco who came on the rails and took the lead, at the half mile he led the mare by two lengths and doubled this after a furlong with Lipscombe in third place. At the bend Primerole made her run and drew into second place with Admiral Crichton coming on the outside but could not stay on and Flotsam came with a run in the middle beating Honest Lady who came on the extreme outside. Posco had them all set and striding out beautifully won easily by two and a half lengths, one and a half between next two. Time.—1min. 14 2/5secs.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third, Rs. 200. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs twice, or of race value Rs. 1,300, 7lbs; oftener or of race value Rs. 1,900, 12lbs. Winners since the above date races value as above of aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

R R S' g a h Precious 9st 5lbs..................Williams 1
A M Ameer's g a h Young Kobinoor 8st 2lbs..Yussuff 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 8st 9st...............Heeroo 3
Messrs Meyer and Green's b a h Bandit II 8st 9lbs Vining 4

Also ran:—Egypt 9st 5lbs, Saheil 9st, Ajax 9st, Bendigo 9st, Young Cardigan 8st 9lbs, Scarlet 7st 2lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—2 to 1 on Precious, 7 to 1 Eed and Bandit II 10 to 1 Bendigo, 15 to 1 Ajax and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Egypt led out in close company with Bendigo and Scarlet just behind and the order remained. Eed and Precious coming out at the half mile and drawing level with the leaders, who were done with, at the three furlongs. Coming into the straight Precious led Eed who was being ridden and Young Kobinoor passed him but Precious was little more than cantering and won by a length and a quarter, a length and three quarters between next two and a good length fourth.

Time:—1 min. 50 secs.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third Rs. 300. A handicap for Horses. Distance 7 furlongs:—

Messrs. Wood and Badger's ch e g Sermon 9st 10lbs ...............................................W. Bray 1
Messrs Scott and Marshall's br ch g Saloon 7st 8lbs. Kaeson 2
Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian 7st8lbs cd. 7st 9lbs ..........................................Vining 3
Messrs Wood and Badger's br e f Ferndown 7st 12lbs O'Neill 4

Also ran:—Killua 9st 12lbs, Paddy's Darling 9st 4lbs Sacristan II 8st 13lbs, Chassepot 7st 13lbs, Royalist 7st 11lbs, Apology 7st 10lbs, Gambara 7st 3lbs carried 7st 4lbs, Contest 6st 13lbs.

(Winner trained by J. Penton).

Betting:—Evens Sermon, 9 to 2 against Sacristan II, to 1 Presbyterian, 10 to 1 Apology and Contest, 12 to Chassepot and Saloon and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—From a very nice start, Sacristan led out on the rails with Sermon followed by Saloon on the rails and Killua. This ordered remained till past the half mile when Sermon took a length lead from Sacristan and Saloon, Killua falling back and the lead was increased to nearly two at the bend. Here Royalist came on the outside and Sacristan gave way to Saloon on the inside and in the straight Presbyterian right outside passed Royalist but could not do better, Sermon was well in hand and going beautifully won very comfortably by two and a half lengths, three quarters next, Ferndown coming late into a poor fourth.

Time:—1mt, 27 3/5 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 8st 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1904, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once 4lbs; twice. 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 10lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowance-Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 4lbs.

Mr S W Mahomed's g a h Darby 8st 1lb......Southall 1
Hajee Suleman's b a h Rose 8st 11lb......F Williams } 2
Hajee Suleman's b a h Gaucho 8st ............Vining }
Messrs Wood and Badger's b a h Dilerjung 8st 11lbs W Bray 4

Also Ran:—Bay Middleton 9st 13lbs; Creditor 8st 8lbs; Shanwar 8st 4lbs; Muzeade 7st 6lbs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.)

Betting:—2 to 1 on Bay Middleton, 3 to 1 against Rose, 7 to 1 Darby, 10 to 1 Shanwar and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—From a fair start the favourite led out but was soon caught by Creditor who led Darby by half a length and this continued to the bend where Shanwar outside and Bay Middleton drew up. Creditor falling away to nothing. In the straight Darby led well and Pancho drew out into second place but could as nothing with Darby who won fairly comfortably by three quarters. Rose came with a late run and dead-beated with Gaucho on the post, Dilerjung a fair fourth, the rest beaten.

Time:—1 min 7 3/5secs

## HIGH COURT.—FEB. 14.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL

For an exparte decree.

762-06—In person Arjoon Raghoonath and another vs Rajaram Appaji

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdoola and others Madhavji K and C.
876-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kadar bin Bala Miya bin Kassim Ooranker and another vs Mariambai, widow and others Payne and Co.
581-04—Madhavji and K Velbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G; and Little and Co.
57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhai Mohanlal and others, Payne and Co.
866-05—Maganlal, J and G Krishnaji Malojee vs Haji Ismail Hassam and others Payne and Go.
190-06—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Ghasta and another Thakurdas and Co.
307-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others vs Hormusji Nusservanji e Seervai and others Khunderao S and L.
558-04—Little and Co—Goverdhundas Gosuldas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Naranji Thakurdas and Co.
916-05—Bicknell M and E Tejbhoy Jevaji another vs Cullianji Odhavji, Wadia, G and Co.
382-05—Mulla and a Sakharam [illegible] oolshet Khandeker vs Fazal Pir Mahomed Thakurdas and Co.
203-06—Bhaishunker K and G Khoja Suleman Ebrahim vs Hanuman Ramprasad
399-06—Jehangir and S Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Ismail Munshi, [illegible] hitnis and M.
401-06—Edgelow G and W Hurgovandas Nagindas vs Bai Kamla widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Petition for hearing.

J. C. Bowen for Government in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another—Ardeser H. D. and Co. for Claimants.

Long Causes.

638-04—Mehta and S.—Narayen Hasoo and Son vs. Anunta Rama—M. B. Cnothia.
613-,0007-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji Sorabi and J
122-06—Khunderao S and Co—Vedebai vs Govribai widow—K J Billimour
108-05—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapoo Kacheraker.
133-06—Khunderao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antone Minguel Sousa—Tyabji D and Co.
327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hassanally Mahomedally and others vs Ramalji Suliemanji and others—Crawford B and Co.
770-01—Bicknell M and B—Luckmidas Valiji vs Bai Gungabai widow and others—[illegible] ansukhlal J and H.
902-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabai Tapidas vs Choonilal Damodardas and others—Tyabji D and Co.
92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Cragie L and C.
77-06—Jehangir and S—Bukhunbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others—F P Pavri.
249-02—Matubhoy J and M—Borabimbhai Hassumbhai and others vs Abdulabhai Lalji and others, Edgelow G and W.
748-02—Edgelow G and W—Abdullabhai Lalji and others vs Borahimbhai Hassumbhai and others Matubhoy J and M
412-06—Madhavji K and C—Waguji Vullubhdas vs Appaji Bhagwant Dappand—Captain and V.
415-06—Thakurdas and Co—Pestonji Edulji Mistry and another vs Thacker Brijdas Lalji M J and Hiralal.
437-06—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Testamentary Suits

455-06—Ardesir H D and Co—Goolbai widow and others vs Veerbai widow Mansukhlal J and H
13-06—Chitnis and M—Morob Dhanji and others vs Harkishand Gopal—In person
14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Tookshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

508-06—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugobnath Dewji—Mirza and M
680-06—Dharamsi and Co Rattonbai widow vs Raichand Dongersey—Dophtary F and D
766-06—Payne and Co—Allana Munji and Co a firm vs Shridhar Gopinath—Malvi H M and R
271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha vs Dharamdas Jivabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co
646-06—Maganlal J and G—Bewabai widow vs Jesabai Alias Latyabhanabai—Bicknell M and B
517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasoodeoji vs Hassanali Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co
494-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Douse—Mehta S and L
526-05—Smetham H and N—Balkrissondas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M S and B
441-06—Khunderao S and L—Kalidas Cullianji vs Kalidas Ramji [illegible] aptain and V
786-05—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein Valli Mahomed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—Mehta and [illegible]
440-06—Dharamsi and Co—Meghji Purshotam vs Gowli Esmail Hoosein Hiralal and F.
462-06—Manockbhai J and M Manekbai alias Gungabai widow vs Mukoond Japaudhan and others Captain and V.

NOTE

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1907.


## THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

PARLIAMENT was opened in the fullest state on Tuesday and began what is expected to be, the most momentous session of modern times. His Majesty's Speech, after recalling the friendly relations happily existing between Great Britain and her neighbours, referred to the very unfriendly relations between the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, between the British Parliament and the Irish Nationalists and between India and England. His Majesty made felicitous observations on the visit of the Amir to India, which has caused him, as well as his Indian subjects, much gratification and lastly foreshadowed the lines on which the Government proposes to pursue its domestic policy. But if we may attach any importance to the speeches of Ministers, out of session, we take it that the greater part of the programme which his Majesty was moved to lay before Parliament will never be undertaken, and that long ere those questions can be attacked in order of sequence, or of importance, the Commons will be struggling with the Lords and probably have sought a new lease of life at the hands of the constituencies. Progress may be made in the direction of Army re-organisation but if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's words mean anything a very few days will elapse before he essays to mend or end the Lords. A solution must be found for the present situation, he declared, in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech, for he regards it as dangerous and demoralising. If it be so dangerous and demoralising as Sir Henry thinks, he is undoubtedly justified in employing the uncompromising language he did in its condemnation and in denouncing the " labyrinth of constitutional fallacies and pedantries " and the various schemes which have been suggested for the reconstruction of the House of Lords. " Put up your fists " cried the Premier, in effect, and we expected he would proceed to strike quickly and strike hard. We must confess to disappointment on reading the closing sentence which said that attention would be directed to it in due course—unless that be the strategy of war and intended to put the other side off its guard.

But the other side does not seem to be dismayed. Neither Lord Lansdowne, nor Lord Ripon, who made notable speeches, so much as referred to the subject of the Lords, while Mr. Balfour, in his most tantalising manner, twitted the Government with proposing the thing which is preposterous in regard to the "unfortunate differences between the Lords and the Commons." Other references to the coming struggle between the two Houses may have been made but we must wait for these. Yet it seems probable that in its action against the Lords the Government will find itself denied the support of the Nationalists. Mr. Redmond declared that Government is pledged to deal with the Irish question this Session on lines of complete self-government. The King's speech puts the matter less unequivocally. It announces " measures for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs and for improving otherwise the system of Government, administratively and financially." There is no mention of Home Rule, or even "complete self-government" in the King's Speech. Mr. Balfour observed that the Irish would not be satisfied with a half-way house leading to nowhere. Nor will they ; and so satisfied were they with the Premier's assurance that they withdrew their intended amendment to the Address. We can only say they were easily satisfied, for Sir Henry objected to the assumption that " a measure leading to a larger policy " meant an independent Parliament in Dublin ; and again the power to manage their own affairs was the larger policy of which he had spoken. The Commons may find themselves again seriously divided on this question, and it is certain the Lords will give fresh offence in vetoing any separatist measure that may be brought forward, even if it pass through the Lower House. It may be that the Government will bring forward such a measure, in the hope of its bringing the Nationalists to their standard in the struggle against the Lords. To do so would be an error, but if they seriously wish to grant Ireland the boon so many of its sons desire it would have been wiser to wait until after the Lords have been "settled." But Mr. Redmond's observations were intended as a warning that Ireland will not wait.

Of far more interest to us out here are the references to India, both in the Speech and the debate on the Address in reply. The Commons do not seem to have concerned themselves about us. His Majesty anticipates that a steadfast effort will be made to widen the basis of good Government in India, which is fairly indefinite, and the Marquis of Ripon deemed it desirable to explain. Doing so his lordship quoted Mr. Morley's statement that "the Government of India was as strongly alive as the Government at Home to the necessity of taking steps to meet the almost universal desire for political advancement." As he said, a despatch from Lord Minto, submitting the conclusions of the Committee, to which the Council had entrusted the consideration of the matter, was expected at the end of the month. They would doubtless then hear Lord Minto's opinions. No doubt they will ; also the opinions of his advisers. Lord Lansdowne, not without reason, characterised the reference to India as enigmatical. Our late Viceroy takes a singularly optimistic view of the situation. Never, he said, had the people of India regarded our rule with greater acquiescence. Was it, he asked, merely an expression of a general sentiment or was it a portent of legislation affecting the foundations of the Government of India ? We are not sure that Lord Lansdowne was quite right in the former part of his sentence. He seems to have forgotten Bengal, and the discontent of which the Aga Khan wrote the other day. But we do not think that when Lord Minto's report has been received and digested there will be any cause to fear legislation affecting the foundations of the Government of India any more than there is—as is believed in the bazaar—of believing that his Majesty contemplates handing over the Government of India to the Amir of Kabul. The time has not yet arrived which will see the grant of self-Government to India though we shall not be surprised if measures are taken considerably to enlarge the basis of representation in the existing Legislative Councils. This will be a step in the direction desired—one step only it is true—but we must not count on any measure which will come within the designation employed by Lord Lansdowne. Neither the Viceroy, nor the Secretary of State for India, will advocate measures having for their object the overthrow of the present system of Government in India.

JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE. MR. GRAHAM CLARK'S report to the United States Government on the Japanese cotton mill industry contains much information which is either new or, hitherto, obtainable only in very fragmentary form. In Japan the tariff is low but the long distance over which the machinery has to be carried makes the expense heavy and the cost is usually reckoned at about 800 yen or £80 per loom and 24 yen or about £2-10 a spindle which would make a mill of one hundred thousand spindles cost about two hundred and forty-thousand pounds. The tendency among the mills is to amalgamate and so reduce expenses, and yet obtain higher prices and more efficient supervision. There are now fewer companies than there were two years ago, though the actual number of mills has increased. Contrary to the policy of most other Governments, Japan encourages the formation of trusts and any combine or agreement that will prevent competition between Japanese companies. Their object is to enlarge the manufactures of Japan so as to compete with foreign nations at the earliest possible moment, and, so, competition among themselves they regard as useless friction. The mills that are not actually combining are yet drifting into agreements and associations. It is instructive to compare the conditions of work in the mills with those of Bombay. Sunday is not regarded and the mills do not stop for the day. The majority of the mills have two holidays, the 1st and the 15th. In many mills the engine starts at six o'clock in the morning of the 2nd and runs continuously until six o'clock in the morning of the 15th of the month and similarly from the 16th to the next first day. There is no child-labour law, and some very young children are worked. The mills do not want to work any under twelve, as it does not really pay but in order to get help they very often have to take the whole family, and so a good many younger children are employed. There will probably be some law introduced in the next Diet regulating child labour, and possibly hours of work. Although the wages in Japan are very low, the fact of free house rent, food below cost, and other things makes the wages slightly higher, in reality, than given in averages, Even the larger mills, where the most attention is being paid to the improvement of the condition of the operatives, have not wholly escaped labour troubles during the past year. The operatives have in several mills resorted to strikes and other means to secure higher wages or shorter hours of labour. The present long hours are very oppressive, especially to employes, most of whom are girls, and, with the increase in cost of living, this agitation for a change and the restlessness among the operatives are things with which the managers will have to reckon. A recent message recorded the fact that a socialistic agitation among miners had been fruitful in bringing about a riot and there are frequent meetings of mill hands which seem to show that similar action on their past is not improbable.

THE BALUCHISTAN FRONTIER. THE general attitude and conduct of the tribes on the Baluchistan frontier in the past year left little to be desired. There were serious occurrences, notably the attacks by unknown raiders on the Zhob Levy Corps post at Gudawana in December 1905; thefts, by the outlaw Wahiddad, of horses from the garrison at Chaman in February 1906 ; the shooting affray at Killa Saifulla in May, when Nawab Bangal Khan lost his life and Sirdar Bahadur Muhammed Akbar was wounded, and the burning by the Shirains of the empty Agency bungalow at Shingarh in the same year. But " liable although we long must be to incidents of the kind, it appears to me that in many directions there are signs in Baluchistan of a growing respect for, and appreciation of, law and order and of the benefits of settled Government." The attitude of the tribes generally both Baluch, Pathan and Brahui, was satisfactory. The troublesome Phailawagh land case between the Marris and the Bugtis is still under consideration. On the Pishin Afghan border no very serious outburst occurred. All the same the Shamsozai section of the Achakzais attacked a gang hut on the railway near Gulistan in August 1905. The case with other cases in which members of the tribe have been concerned is in course of settlement. The Badinzai subsection of the same tribe gave some trouble on the Shorawak border. The murderer of the sentry in Quetta in April 1905 remains at large across the border, and stole two horses belonging to officers at Chaman in February 1906. The actions of this man however are said to have no tribal significance. On the Gumal border in Zhob an attack was made on the Levy Corps post at Shinbaz in April 1905. In December 1905, as above stated a similiar attack was made on the post at Gudawana, near Kamarudin Karez and was repulsed with equal gallantry. A dafadar of the Corps was killed in July 1905 by a party of unknown persons while escorting a caravan to Shingarh. A number of Shiranis moved across the border in April 1906, as a protest apparently against the proposed arrangements under which the pine forests at Shingarh and Shergali will be conserved with the co-operation of the tribesmen. The move across the border was followed by the burning in May 1906 of the Government houses at Shingarh. But these incidents are not regarded as of great moment.

SHIPBUILDING IN ENGLAND. Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping for the past year shows that in the United Kingdom, exclusive of warships 886 vessels of 1,828,343 tons gross (viz., 815 steamers of 1,809,433 tons and 71 sailing vessels of 18,910 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at both Government and private yards amounted to 29 of 108,450 tons displacement. The total output of the United Kingdom for the year was, therefore, 915 vessels of 1,936,793 tons. The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1906 showed an increase of about 205,000 tons on that of last year, the previous highest on record. As regard war vessels, however, the total for 1906 was 21,351 tons less than in 1905. Over 99·9 per cent. of the tonnage launched was built of steel, and 99 per cent. composed of steam tonnage. Vessels built abroad during the year numbered 950 of 1,091,420 tons (642 steamers of 984,613 tons and 308 sailing vessels of 106,807 tons). These figures show an increase of about 200,000 tons as compared with those for 1905. This increase, which affects the output of most countries is not, however, shared by France and Italy, the total tonnage of the former showing a reduction for the year of 38,000 tons, and of the latter of 31,000 tons. Among Foreign countries, the four leading places are held by the United States of America (441,000 tons), Germany (318,000 tons), Holland (67,000 tons), and Norway (61,000 tons). The total output of war vessels (119 of 254,522 tons displacement) shows and increase of about 21,000 tons displacement on the figures for the preceding year.

THE GOD GANESH. MR. RAGNATH SADASHIV JAYAKAR, has just issued another of his instructive booklets, the last treating of the Hindu God Ganesh. Although of prehistoric origin his power is still held to be great. He is the deity of wisdom and the remover of difficulties and obstacles. He is still believed in, and has never been pronounced incapable of performing what is required of him. Such is Faith. Faith is greatly needed for Ganesh's method of locomotion is on mouse-back. Ganesh's birthday is celebrated in February, but he is worshipped on many other days during the year. Dancing girls are engaged to perform before the God ; but we are told that this practice has not the sanction of the majority of the orthodox and pious Hindus. Ganesh is regarded as identical with the Supreme Creator of the Universe, and Mr. Jayarkar does well to let this be known. Ganesh is the name of God in spirit and not that of God in matter, though now worshipped as an image.

LADY LAWLEY returned to Madras on Tuesday morning from Guindy.

THE Landgrave of Hesse was to sails from Rangoon for Colombo yesterday.

THE Railway Board has completed its Burma Tour and returns to India.

H. E. THE VICEROY proceeded to Barrackpore yesterday evening.

VISCOUNT GRIMSTONE is staying at Government House, Guindy, where Lord and Lady Rathdonnel are also staying.

THE *North China Daily News* asserts, says the London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" that Sir Robert Hart is not resigning.

Major and Hon. Mrs. Glyn will arrive in Calcutta from Rangoon by the B.I. S. N. Co's steamer "Tara" to-day and will stay at Government House.

H. E. THE COUNTESS OF MINTO attended Miss Mitter's performance of Indian tableaux and dances at the Opera House in aid of the Minto Fancy Fete, last night.

CANDIDATES for the appointment of Municipal Secretary, Calcutta, so far, are disappointing in numbers, the total number being under fifty. The time for applications expires to-day.

THE proposal, made some time ago, to hand the hackney carriage department over to the police is not likely to arouse any opposition among the Municipal Commissioners in Calcutta.

AN Act for the Registration of Transport Animals for military employment in time of war has been framed in the Patiala State on the lines of the Punjab Act. A similar scheme has been augurated in the Jind State.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January 1907 Rs. 12,54,05,000, 1906 Rs. 14,74,36,000, 1907 Rs. 12,9,5,23,000.

THE steamer *Bella*, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 22nd ultimo, reported having sighted, off San Salvador Island, one of the Bahama group in the West Indies, an appalling whirlpool of enormous size. The Officers of the steamer believed that the whirlpool was caused by an earthquake.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending the 22nd December amounted to Rs. 21,206, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 16,806. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd December were Rs. 3,73 804, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 29,799.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ended on the 22nd December, amounted to Rs. 4,707, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 26. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd December were Rs. 86,335, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,432.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 22nd December amounted to Rs. 1,990 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 419. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd December were Rs. 46,322, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,952.

THE Public Works Department Workshops in Madras are to be thoroughly overhauled. Machinery and appliances are to be brought up to date. To this end the Government of Madras has sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 50,000 for replacing the machinery Rs. 10,000 for 35 H. P. Gas engine. The existing machinery will be sold as soon as replaced by new machinery.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary notifies that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Saturday, 16th instant at 4·45 o'clock in the afternoon, and will visit Kolabari in the Goalpara district. He will return to Calcutta on Monday, 25th instant, at 1 o'clock. The departure from, and arrival at, Calcutta, will be private. Lady Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Colonel Dunlop Smith Private Secretary; Colonel Adam, Military Secretary; Colonel Crooke Lawless, Sargeon; Major Fielding and Captain Bulkeley A. D. C's are accompanying his Excellency.

THE *Cavalry Journal*, published at Home, has now been in existence for over a year, and the articles which appear in it are of a higher order of merit than is generally found in military periodicals. A number of officers have interested themselves in its publication, and their efforts are directed towards obtaining contributions from those who take a keen interest in Cavalry matters. While, however, the merits of the new periodical are fully recognised in England its circulation in India is very limited. This is the more remarkable as the Cavalry force in this country is a large one, and professional zeal is certainly not wanting. Individual officers do not seem to be aware of the advantages which a study of the various articles published would give to them; but they will really find more interesting matter in the *Journal* than appears in many of the foreign reviews that are so frequently read.

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## OUR SERIAL STORY.

### THE CROOKED WAY,

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of " Whatsoever a Man Soweth," " In White Raiment," " Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XIII. CONCERNS A STRANGE VISIT.

"Look here, Inwood, I didn't mean to give you a shock," exclaimed de Clinchamp, astonished at the result of his action. " But I don't care about my words being doubted. I have pride as well as you.

"Yes, yes. I was hasty; I ask your pardon."

"All right; we'll say no more about it; but you see now I had some excuse for calling."

"Yes, but why did poor Helene never mention you, I wonder!"

"Well, she wasn't proud of me I suppose, and I confess she hadn't much cause to be. She wasn't a bad sort in her way."

Inwood looked up. There was a carelessness and indifference in the words that hurt him. It was clear that Helene's death did not affect her brother deeply. "If you've done with that locket, I should like it back," he continued holding out his hand.

"Won't you let me have it? The likeness is so good, and I have not one like it."

"I can't I 'm afraid; it's the only one of any kind I've got and you must have plenty of others of her?"

" Very well," and with a sigh Inwood handed it back and the young man smiled as he returned it to his pocket. " You're staying in London for a time, I suppose?"

" Oh, yes. I'm here on business."

" I'm sorry I can't ask you to dine at the club, but I don't go out anywhere yet, as you will understand. I don't feel up to it ; but if you will dine with me here to-morrow I shall be glad. I should like to hear more about your life at Lyons before Helene came to Neuilly."

" Oh, thanks, no. I'm not equal to dining in a swell house like this ; I'm too rough, and my manners won't stand it. But I'll come in and have a chat with you any evening you like to name ; in fact, I was going to suggest it. There are many matters I want to discuss with you."

" As you will. I am always at home after dinner now, so you will be sure of finding me."

"Thanks. By-the-bye, I suppose Helene left you everything, and did not remember her poor brother ?"

"She did not. As I told you. I did not even know of your existence till this evening."

" And she got all the old man's money, too. It's jolly hard lines."

Inwood made no answer to this remark, but through the fingers of the hand on which his head was resting, he gazed keenly at his visitor, and did not fail to notice his lips forming an execration.

" And she never mentioned me ? That is strange, since I was the last of the family. Did she never say anything about leaving anything to anybody?"

" Never."

" You're sure of that? Try and remember ; think it over. I don't want your answer now. You can't recall everything in a moment I know. I'll look in again one evening shortly. It would be a great comfort to me to feel that I was not entirely forgotten, and I am sure you are the last man not to carry out any of your dead wife's wishes, vaguely expressed as they may have been." And there was a suggestive impudence in the words and tone that did not fail to strike Inwood.

" Very well," he replied, following his visitor's example in rising and leading the way to the door. As he shook hands with him he noticed that the hand he took was not that of a man who had been accustomed to work of a manual description. The fingers were long and thin, and the skin was soft and delicate as that of a woman ; and as Inwood returned to the dining-room there was a look of doubt and incredulity upon his face.

Meanwhile his visitor had turned in the direction of Park Square East, and after walking some little way was joined by a man who had been standing in the shadow of the trees on the road.

For some time they stood engaged in such earnest conversation that they failed to notice the tap, tap, tap, of a stick on the pavement ; or if they heard it, the approach of a blind man led by a black mongrel had no interest for them.

Lately Roy had spent a considerable amount of time in the vicinity of Cumberland Terrace at the hours when he knew Inwood would be home, in order to ascertain what visitors he might have, and from them, perchance, to hit on something that would aid him in his quest.

But until this evening he had spent his time in vain.

In order to make matters plain it must be stated that he had made some slight alterations in his stock in trade. In addition to the little tray on which he displayed his puzzles, there was stowed in one of the large pockets of his coat and American cloth bag with a wide mouth, and a stiff bottom, to be carried by two handles, into which he could almost in a moment, thrust the tray and its contents, so that, tucking his stick under his arm, and removing the black patch from over his eye, he looked like an ordinary working-man out for a walk with his dog.

Not that he had hitherto made use of this expedient, for in spite of his beared having grown considerably, there would be a greater risk of his identity being discovered under this guise than that of a blind gutter merchant.

On this evening he, too, had been standing on the inner side of the road, where fewer people walked, and it was only when de Clinchamp emerged that he crossed to the side next the houses, still preserving his blind disguise.

Tapping his way onward he drew near the two men, but as he approached their voices ceased, and he could catch nothing. Indeed they carefully moved out of his way, and made not the slightest sound and from this fact, and a slight sign one of them gave, he gathered they were anxious their presence should not be guessed. When close upon them, he turned his face full on them, but there was such a blank look in the uncovered eye that they were reassured, and Roy caught a smile as it passed between them.

Apparently unaware that anyone was near, he passed on tapping his way till he came to the opening into Albany-st, into which he turned, being then hidden from them. But he had had time enough in which to take a mental photograph of both, and one he was not likely to forget.

Hidden from them he quickly removed his tray, stowing it away in his bag, at the same time changing his cap for a soft Monte Carlo hat, which he took from it. The crook handle of his stick he unscrewed, and replaced by a knob ; and with the disappearance of the black patch, the blind man was transformed into a rather dapper middle-class man returning from business.

A wait of a few minutes, and he saw the two cross the end of the short street still talking confidentially. He allowed them to get on a little way ahead, when whistling loudly to his dog whom he unleashed, he once more entered the Outer Circle and sauntered across the road and continued in the direction of his quarry. Thus the three men eventually reached Marylebone Road, where the first to hail a hansom got in and drove off.

Fortunately for Roy, another passed just at that moment; he stopped it, caught Rags in his arms, and got in, directing the driver to follow the one in front, but not to stop when it stopped, but to drive on until he gave him the word.

"Right, sir," said the driver, whipping up his horse, and steering through the traffic in the marvellous way London cabbies do.

Very soon the main street was left behind, and they were dodging though the network of small streets lying to the south, emerging into Oxford Street, where a block occurred that almost put an end to the chase, but getting through it by the aid of unlimited cheek and some unparliamentary language. Roy's cabby was able to again come within sight of the other as it pulled up before a small Italian restaurant in a narrow street in Soho.

" Drive round the next turning," said Roy through the trap door. " I'll get out there," and almost before the cab had drawn up at the kerb, Rags and Roy were on the pavement, and the driver's eyes were glistening over a handsome tip.

He had now to be very careful ; the illumination in some of the shop windows flooded the street with light in patches, and there were more police about than in the confines of Regent's Park. To learn the name of the restaurant was all he dare do then, and that accomplished, he made his way eastward by the darkest and least frequented streets he could find, while within the house of call an animated conversation was being continued in subdued tones over a flask of Chianti.

" And you really think he swallowed it, Jules?" the man who had been waiting in the shadow by Regent's Park was saying. He, too, had black hair, but there was little of it on his face, which was clean shaved with the exception of a small moustache, exposing his swarthy skin, still more dark where the whiskers and beard would have been had Nature been allowed to have her will. He was wearing a dark suit of clothes, the cut of which marked them as foreign, and one of those soft black hats of nondescript shape, so much affected by the lower orders in Italy, so much affected by that sunny land few would have doubted ; there was something about him that hall-marked him.

" Yes, I think he did. But you'd better stick to Raoul,' and get accustomed to it, or you'll be sure to make a slip when it is awkward."

" Very well, mon brave, you shall be 'Raoul' to me, as well as to the world. You're right, I think, but tell me, when do you see him again ?"

" Any evening I care to go, but I don't think it would be well to call too soon. What do you say to Thursday evening next ?"

" Yes, but there's nothing like striking while the iron's hot, and this thing mustn't hang about too long They may find the man who did the trick, and then you'll have a hard nut to crack."

"Bah! These English police are no good, a child can hoodwink them."

"Take my advice Ju—Raoul, and don't go to work with that idea, or we shall soon come to grief. They may not be so clever as those the other side of the water, but they've got the bull-dog in them, and if they get the least clue they hang on, and never leave go till they pull their man down."

"You have respect for them it seems, Ferrari."

"I have; I don't like them. We won't talk of them. It's Inwood we have to think about."

"You leave him to me, and if I can't manage him myself, I'll come to you; but till I do you let me work my own way. I'm well posted up in the whole affair; a lot of it I know myself, and the rest you've told me so there's little chance of my coming to grief."

"As you will. I have no wish to be mixed up in it beyond going halves with you at the finish. The less there are on the job the better, and the less we're seen together also. If there's anything you want to know, Andrea here," with a motion of his head towards the counter, will always be able to tell you where I am to be found or will give me a message; though by-the-bye, I would not say much to him. You see I move about a good deal and am not long in one place; it's more healthy, I find," with a grin.

" That's all right then and now I must be going. I don't think there's anything more to be said now is there? Oh! I'd almost forgotten to tell you I saw some one I knew from Lyons the other day."

"You did? I didn't know you had any acquaintances there."

" Not many certainly. I was only there once and then only for a day or two."

"And who was it, pray?"

" I was walking down Fleet Street" I think it is called, and on the other side I caught sight of a lovely young English girl, whose face I seemed to know; I crossed over to get another look at her, and as she turned into a doorway it flashed across me it was the daughter of that English officer Miss Cliff.—"

The speaker did not finish his sentences for his companion leaving across the little table caught him by the throat his face twitching and working as he had never seen man's face work before. Silence not word do you hear! he hissed under his breath. And then as the other occupants of the place looked round at the slight disturbance, he withdrew his hand, and burst into a loud fit of laughter, saying, so that all could hear :

" That's just how he did it, grabbed him just so. What ? I've frightened you ? Pardon, but I wanted to explain, and now you'll see why he couldn't help himself," and throwing himself back in his seat, he roared with laughter.

His companion evidently did not see the force of the joke, for his face was pale, and his hand trembled as he said.

" Look here, don't you ever do that to me again You can tell me quietly, and I shall understand, but I don't care for jokes of that description." And his hand went to his hip pocket.

" All right, old fellow. It was rather a shame, but I wanted to show you," and then in a lower tone, "Good. Carry it off, I had to stop you."

Inwood's visitor saw that in some way he had put his foot into, and that he had better follow instructions, which was all the more easy, as he was really angry and annoyed at the rough treatment. He continued growling, and abusing his companion, who apparently was doing his best to pacify him without much success, and at last after, whispering. " Very good," rose to his feet, saying,

"Well, Jules, sorry you're so to touchy, and have lost your temper ; try and find it again before we next meet." And giving him a slap on the back, at which the scowling face grew still larger, he left the place, laughing to the rest of the company.

Jules remained some time longer fingering his glass, but not attempting to join in the conversation of the others, and than with his face blacker than ever, he drank up his Chianti and walked out without uttering a word.

*( To be continued.)*

## RELIEFS FOR 1907-8.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

The following are the sanctioned Reliefs of Sappers and Miners for 1907-08 :

No. 9 Company-one Section from Chitral to Rawalpindi ; and one Section from Rawalpindi to Chitral.

No. 21 Company from Quetta to Kirkee, and No. 22 Company from Kirkee to Quetta.

## FEBRUARY 14TH.

### My Valentine.

The rosy seashell murmurs
To the ripple of the Sea :
The fading leaves in falling
Flutter in mystery :
Red flames the Forest Flower
In grandeur all its own ;
While mating birds are calling
With joyous thrilling tone.
Spring comes—it is awaking
And cries " All gloom depart."
The round of many voices
I hear within my Heart.
Above the Winter shadows
Gleams forth a wond'rous Light,
Flashing across my vision
Like meteors in the night.
A face so fair so loving,
A Voice of glad surprise,
Twin stars in vault'd azure
The beauty of soft eyes.
A hand so frail——all Woman,
Ah ! would that it were mine ;
I love thee dainty Lady.
Wilt be my Valentine ?

Angel or Queen, I wonder
If Thou wilt ever guess
How fond a Heart is waiting,
Waiting for Thee to bless.
Thy smile it was that hasten'd
The Shadows in their flight,
And warm'd a chill Heart into Life
With hopes of Love's delight.
Thy voice that made a dumb Heart
Burst forth in wildest lay
A song of Love—Love—only Love
Throughout the livelong day.
Spring comes—Ah ! dare I whisper
Its message ere it fade.
It sings of lovers rhapsody
For one—for Thee Sweet Maid ;
It tells of hours of sunshine ;
It speaks of healing rain ;
It shows how Love can triumph
O'er earthly joys and pain ;
It whispers that I love Thee
Wilt hear its prayer and mine ?
Sweetheart, Spring loves—I love Thee,
Wilt be my Valentine ?

MECO.

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## THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

### SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

### The Government in Distress

### FIGHT WITH THE LORDS.

### ROYAL REFERENCES TO INDIA CRITICISED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Baron Castletown and the Earl of Chichester moved, and seconded, respectively, the Address in the House of Lords. Mr. Tomkinson and Mr. Rainy moved, and seconded, the Address in the House of Commons.

The House of Lords has adopted the Address.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House, said that the Government was apparently in distress about the House of Lords. The views advanced by different Ministers were absolutely inconsistent. He jokingly described Mr. Lawson Walton as "Robespierre in disguise." The idea of a modification of the House of Lords to prevent the occasional interference with the views of the Commons was preposterous. He agreed that in the long run it was the people who should decide what the laws should be. He did not believe that the Irish would be satisfied with a half-way house leading to nowhere.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, referring to the question of the House of Lords, said they must avoid the labyrinth of constitutional fallacies and pedantries and remember that the Constitution was essentially a representative one. Anyhow, he said, a solution must be found, for the present situation was dangerous and demoralising. He set aside the various schemes suggested for the re-construction of the House of Lords. What, he pointed out, they were concerned with, was the relations between the two Houses. It was to that that the attention of the House would be directed in due course.

### REFERENCES TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Marquis of Ripon explained the allusion to India by quoting Mr. Morley's statement made in 1906 that the Government of India was as strongly alive, as the Government here, to the necessity of taking steps to meet the almost universal desire for political advancement. A despatch from Lord Minto submitting the conclusions of the Committee to which the Council had entrusted the consideration of the matter was expected at the end of the month. They would doubtless then hear Lord Minto's opinions.

Lord Lansdowne speaking in the House said that the reference to India was enigmatical, for the Indian Empire was never based on a more solid foundation of prosperity. Never, he said, had the people of India regarded our rule with greater acquiescence. Was it, he asked, merely an expression of a general sentiment or was it a portent of legislation affecting the foundations of the Government of India?

He congratulated the Government on the visit of the Amir, which he believed was no mere parade. It meant that the Indian Government had at last dispelled the suspicion with which the Ruler of Afghanistan had long regarded the Government of India. He also congratulated Lord Minto who had done a great deal to promote the visit and the results which will follow.

### THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, interrupting Mr. Balfour, objected to the assumption that his expression, "a measure leading to a larger policy" meant an independent Parliament in Dublin. Reverting to the subject later, he said that it would affect the solidarity of the Empire if the Irish had what every self-governing Colony possessed, viz., the power to manage their own affairs. That was the larger policy of which he had spoken.

The Irish party has abandoned the Home Rule amendment to the Address.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking in the House of Commons, declared that the Government was pledged to deal with the Irish question this session on lines of complete self-government.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13

It is understood that the Government proposal in regard to the House of Lords are still indefinite, but it is clear from Sir H. Campbell-Bannermann's remarks that it is the veto possessed by the House of Lords, and not its constitution, which will be attacked.

## NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY FOR CEYLON.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, the Colonial Secretary for Trinidad, has been gazetted Colonial Secretary for Ceylon.

## JAMAICAN LEGISLATURE OPENED.

### Earthquake and Finances.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Jamaican Legislative Council has been opened. The Governor, in his speech, said that the damage done by the earthquake would exhaust the estimated surplus; and he had asked Lord Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, to sanction a new Government loan of £55,000.

## THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

### An Unprecedented Incident.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio wires that the Budget has passed the House of Representatives without the slightest curtailment.

This is unprecedented since the Diet was first opened.

## JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

### Prince Fushimi Starts on his Visit.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Prince Fushimi has left Japan on a mission of friendship to England.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SHIPPING DISASTER OFF RHODE ISLAND.

### Terrible Loss of Life.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The steamer "Larchmont" has sunk in a collision off Rhode Island. Out of 150 passengers, only eight are known to have escaped.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The "Larchmont" carried 130 passengers and thirty crew. Five boats and four rafts, carrying nineteen survivors, and the bodies of eleven others frozen to death, have drifted ashore.

## THE MUSIC HALL STRIKE.

### Arbitration by the Board of Trade.

### WORK FOR HONEST JOHN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Music Hall strike has been referred to the Board of Trade for arbitration.

## DUMA ELECTIONS.

### Opposition Majority Assured.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The elections in Russia leave scarcely any doubt that the Opposition will have a substantial majority in the Duma.

## THE THAW CASE.

### Insanity Experts' Opinion.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Insanity experts testify that Mr. Thaw was suffering at the moment of the crime from a mental disease known as Exaggerated Ego.

## GREAT ART ROBBERY IN LONDON.

### Property Valued £50,000 Lost.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13

Professor Wertheimer's house in Park Lane has been robbed by burglars, and objects of art valued at £50,000 have been stolen. These include a Gainsborough and a Reynolds.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

### Important Amendment to Immigration Bill.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram from Washington states that Senator Root is preparing an amendment to the Immigration Bill excluding from America Asiatics landing from the Philippines and Hawaii, from which places the Japanese labourers have hitherto reached America. It is stated that the Japanese Ambassador has accepted the amendment.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN POONA.

### Selection of Site for Accommodation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 13.

The question of selecting a suitable site for the accommodation of the various Government Offices in Poona has been finally decided. The Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. White, the Consulting Engineer to Government; the Collector of Poona and other officials have selected the plot of ground directly opposite the Sassoon Hospital and adjoining the Inspector General of Police's Offices as the most suitable one on which a spacious three-storeyed building will be erected to accommodate the Surgeon General's Office, the Office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the office of the Inspector-General of Police and such other Government Offices as are at present located in rented bungalows.

The Hon'ble Mr. White, who has been granted one year's extension of service, has been placed on Special Duty in connection with the work which will be shortly taken in hand.

## DARING ROBBERY NEAR CALCUTTA.

### Gruesome Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

On the night of the 11th instant a dacoity of a daring character took place, under gruesome circumstances, in the house of Gopal Chander Halder, a rich resident in Diamond Harbour. It appears that there was an epidemic of cholera in the village on the night of the occurrence. The said Gopal Chander died of cholera and his corpse was lying on the court-yard. A few moments later a son and a daughter of the deceased died also of cholera. While three corpses were lying in the court-yard, and the wife of Gopal was weeping, a gang of armed men appeared, entered the house, and broke open and carried away valuable documents, costly jewellery and hard cash. A police enquiry is going on.

## CEYLON'S FINANCES.

### Colonial Secretary on Railway Extension.

### AN INOPPORTUNE TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 13.

Lord Elgin, in a despatch dated December 14th, replying, to the Governor of Ceylon regarding the Ceylon Chamber's resolution that the creation of an emergency fund would be a departure from the spirit of the promise in 1864, that the Colony would thenceforward be free to appropriate its surplus balances, says if it is claimed that any funds of the Colony can be appropriated without the Secretary of State's approval, such claim is incompatible with the latter's constitutional responsibility. With new schemes sanctioned costing nearly twelve million rupees, he is inclined not to add now to the Colony's liabilities being unconvinced of the urgency of the Railway extensions requested. The money market conditions have been exceptionally unfavourable and he advises them to defer borrowing as long as possible meanwhile using Treasury balances. He did not contemplate the immediate locking up of five million rupees as the Governor suggested.

## A DEFAMATION CASE.

### Rangoon Harbour Master vs. B. I. Captain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 12.

At the District Court this afternoon Captain Macdonald of the B. I. steamer "Malda" was charged by Mr. A. R. Neave with defamation. Mr. Pennell appeared for the complainant and Mr. Connell for the defence.

Mr. A. R. Neave said that he was an Assistant Harbour Master in Rangoon. In this case he complained against Captain Macdonald of the "Malda," who wrote a letter to Messrs Bulloch Brothers of which witness received a copy on the 3rd or 4th of January last.

On the 3rd of January witness was Harbour Master on the "Malda" and Captain Macdonald was on board. He took charge about 8 o'clock in the morning at the Lewis Street pontoon. Witness commenced moving her from about ten minutes to 8 and had to take her down below Hopper's Yard. He finished at 8-40, and handed the vessel over to Pilot Mr. Berry, who was on board the whole time. He manœuvred the ship properly and after handing her over to Mr. Berry his responsibilities ceased. It was not true that he manœuvred the "Malda" all over the Harbour for an hour and twenty minutes. When he handed the vessel over she was able to proceed over the Hastings. Witness did not know if there was sufficient water. Captain Macdonald, in his letter, said that the water on the Hastings had fallen to the ship's draft. Witness could not say if that was so. He had been at sea about 17 years, and had held a Master's Certificate for four years. He had been a Probationary Assistant Harbour Master since October of last year. Prior to that he had been coming to Rangoon for nearly 12 years. He was for many years in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Company. He rose to be Chief Officer in the service. He left of his own accord when he had been Chief Officer a little over six years. He knew Capt. Macdonld personally, and had served in one ship with him. He had been Commander for about four or five years. Witness had been on the "Malda" as Chief Officer in 1905, and as Fourth Officer a good many years previously. There were eleven on the Harbour Master's staff. He made this complaint on behalf of others of the Staff as well as himself. He did not think it was "painful to watch the attempts of the Harbour Masters," etc. He was called on for an explanation in regard to this letter, and submitted one on January 5th. As far as he knew he was exonerated by the authorities. He caused a letter to be written to Captain MacDonald asking for an apology, but this was not forthcoming. He doubted if a Harbour Master like Mr. Bryant could have got the "Malda" below all the shipping in the few minutes as mentioned in Capt Macdonald's letter.

By Mr. Connell.—For five weeks after he entered the Service he was supposed to go abroad the various ships and watch them manœuvred by the Harbour Masters. After that time he was allowed to take smaller ships in without passing any examination. At present he was taking in ships larger than the "Malda." As far as witness knew he did not know if the Conservator had ascertained if he was fit to perform his duty. The "Malda" was carrying the Calcutta Mails and was ordered to go below the Hastings by 12-30. From Lewis Street to Hopper's Yard was about 4,000 feet. Witness got her under weigh by 7-50 a.m. It was slack water. The "Malda" was heading up stream. Witness had not turned her round before handing over to the Pilot. Witness saw Mr. Maclurcan personally with reference to the letter which he had received. After witness had got Mr. Pennel to write a letter to Captain Macdonald he had seen Captain Macdonald. Captain Macdonald had said—"I see that you are going to take proceedings." He (witness) said "It has nothing to do with me—it is out of my hands." Captain Macdonald then shook hands with witness and said—"Don't be foolish." Witness did not refuse to take his hand. Witness had known Captain Macdonald for about eight years. He was on good terms with him. Witness could not say if Captain Macdonald bore him any grudge or not.

Mr. Connell—There is another point upon which I would like to reserve my right of cross-examination, and that is the competency of the complainant. I should only bring this forward if my client were charged.

Witness continuing said.—He had not received the sanction of the Deputy Conservator to bring an action.

Captain MacInlay, the Deputy Marine Superintendent, being called to produce the letter written to him by Captain Macdonald produced the document and said he had received it on the day it was dated. He had read the letter and sent a copy to the Deputy Conservator of the Port. Mr. Scoones had suggested to him to do so. Mr. Scoones has endorsed the letter as a Port Commissioner. Mr. Scoones was in charge of the B. I. Department. The letter passed through Mr. Scoones' hands first. The letter was sent to Mr. Maclurcan soon after its receipt.

Cross-examined by Counsel:—

The "Malda" was to take the Calcutta Mails on board below the Hastings at about 12-30 p.m. that day. The "Malda" was a small steamer of 1200 or 1300 tons. They had had very many complaints about the way in which the B. I Vessels had been handled. The letter was sent to Mr. Maclurcan to see if the system could not be improved. There were too many inexperienced young men. He had not heard if the Conservator held any enquiry. Witness had not asked for one.

To Mr. Pennell—Witness said steamers sometimes got over on the ebb. It was more easy at flood tide. He could not remember what the "Malda's" draft was. They could not despatch her before, because of the Plague Rules. He thought she could get over at the ebb. There was a rule limiting the speed to five or six knots for manœuvring vessels in Harbour.

Mr. Pennell said that this was as far as he would take the case without Mr. Berry. He would ask His Honour to issue a subpoena against him. The request was granted and case adjourned till to-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 13.

The case in which Captain Macdonald was accused of having defamed Neave the Harbour Master was called on to-day. Mr. Lambert, on behalf of the complainant, informed the Court that the parties had settled the matter between themselves, and that he was instructed that his client wished to withdraw the charge. Mr. Connell, of behalf of Captain Macdonald, claimed acquittal for his client.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

## ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

### Suit for Recovery of Security.

### A SIDE ISSUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 13.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Boddam, a suit was filed by Rajah Sir Savalai Ramasawmy Moodelliar and his son S. V. Ramsawmy Moodeliar against Mr. A. Read, the Official Assignee, for the delivery of Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 30,100 paid by the first plaintiff to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company as security for the discharge of his duties as Dubash, and subsequently by the second plaintiff, in whose favour these Notes had been endorsed, on his being appointed Dubash, was called on for settlement of Issues. Four Issues were framed and the suit was adjourned for final hearing.

## HOWRAH MILLS.

### A Couple "shut" Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

Two mills have been compelled to shut down at Howrah owing to the impossibility of obtaining coal caused by a sense of uneasiness among manufacturers. The demands on the rolling stock are so much in excess of the supply that though there is a sufficiency of coal at the collieries there are on means of transporting it to the factory.

## NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

**WHITE AND NON-WHITE RACES.**

SOME of the Indian newspapers are trying to make capital out of the significant article in the London *Times* on the relative position of the white and non-white races throughout the world. As affording food for serious reflection, the subject is the very last in the world to be treated from the party point of view, or to be flippantly dismissed with the customary gibes against the foreigner's rule. The question which the *Times* has set to itself for examination is one of great moment and of absorbing interest to all eastern and other non-white [illegible]cause it affects very closely their future interests in relation to their white lords and masters. The still leading journal has, on an impartial survey of the situation, come to the definite conclusion that the conditions of the domination exercised over what are designated as the inferior races are undergoing silently a material change, and consequently "the old haughty and dictatorial attitude stands in need of modification." The white man, with his aggressive civilization, and his overwhelming superiority in arms, has come to consider himself the lord of creation; and he is satisfied in his own mind that he is ordained by a merciful providence to introduce the black, brown and yellow races in this world to the blessings of his civilization by taking possession of their territories, and placing the natives under his kind care and control. He believes that he is entitled to a lion's share in the fruits of his benevolent enterprise, relegating the subject races to a subordinate and dependent position. I agree with the *Times* that this arrangement can not be maintained for all time, but I do not think that it will undergo a material change within a measurable distance of time. I believe that the journal has been influenced in its somewhat pessimistic reflections by the complete victory achieved by Japan over the Colossus of the North. The marvellous progress made by Japan within the last forty years, and her startling success in her encounter with Russia have driven the western world to revise some of its universal beliefs about the capacity of the non-whites which had almost passed into so many axioms. Japan has demonstrated to the powers of the west that, under given conditions, the Asiatic and other non-white races can hold their own against them; that they are endowed with a wonderful capacity not only for the arts and sciences of the west, but also for acquiring the power to offer an effectual resistance to the whites with their own weapons.

**CHANGING CONDITIONS.**

I RATHER think the *Times* is much too anticipatory in its gloomy forebodings. In the rise and fall of empires, under the law which governs the mutability of human affairs, it is not impossible that the pendulum may swing back to the east. But while we may accept this possibility, it may safely be taken as a very dim and remote contingency, not lying within the domain of practical politics. But the process of change which has commenced will bring about certain results within a future, which is by no means so remote, and these are worth noting. There has been a slow, but significant, awakening throughout vast areas of the east. The unchanging east is changing after all, however slowly and gradually, by contact and collision with the west. The acquisition of western knowledge has produced in it a keen sense of its helpless and abject position, a desire to combat the circumstances which have brought it about, and a growing confidence in its power to attain this end. The example of Japan has infected China, which is making a serious attempt to organize its army and navy on the best European model. We see that Persia, a most backward country, even in Asia, has been granted a constitution, which may be taken as showing that it is not absolutely out of touch with the permeating influence of the west. The cry for Swadeshism in India arises from a recognition of the economic dependence of the country for its commonest wants on Europe and America, and a desire to be free from foreign dependence in this respect. The feeling is there, though we have nothing to do with the silly talk which gives expression to it in Bengal. When Asiatic peoples will have acquired the skill and science of the west, when they have been able to develop the hidden resources of their country and to manufacture the articles required by them for home consumption, then there will be a vital change in their economic relations with the west, which will deprive the west of the immense commercial advantages it enjoys at present by reason of its virtual monopoly of the eastern markets. The *Times* puts forward some cogent reasons which, given the requisite skill and knowledge, place the eastern workman at an obvious advantage over his western rival. The former is satisfied with a remuneration very far below the minimum living wage which the white man must earn for his bare sustenance. The brown and the yellow races, unhampered by a complex civilization, and used from remote ages to a simple mode of living, can easily undersell the white races in foreign markets; and what the white man chooses to designate as the Yellow Peril, and the Brown Peril, as typified by the industrial competition of the Indians in South Africa, will be things of microscopic insignificance before the great upheaval whenever it has accomplished its full purpose.

**THE COMING STRUGGLE.**

WHILE we may agree with the general forecast of the *Times*, it is curious that the writer has given no thought to the struggle which is likely to attend the change. Allowing for the element of self-interest in national concerns, it may be taken for certain that the West will not quietly forego the position of advantage which it occupies, politically as well as commercially. It will not be enough for the East only to acquire the requisite knowledge, for its industrial consummation it must be strong enough to maintain it against the western power. It will be a conflict of power with power in which the advantage will lie with the strongest; such a conflict, to be general, is far distant. The West is so far ahead of the East, it is so very superior to the East in physical prowess, in the talent for organization, in inventive genius and resourcefulness, indeed in all the chief elements of material progress, that its domination, direct or indirect, promises to go yet unchallenged for very long; and in the complex scheme of things in this world I can not say that its hold of the east, fraught as it is with some inherent evils, is not without its compensating good. I can name, at least, one country in which the domination, with all its faults, has wrought far more good than evil.

**A SPECULATION ABOUT THE AMIR.**

SPECULATION is rife in native circles as to the reason of the Amir's refusal to accept any addresses. They wonder whether it is a purely voluntary decision on the part of the Amir himself or it is the outcome of official inspiration, and the balance of opinion inclines very strongly to the latter theory. It is supposed that the Government do not wish the Amir to come into closer contact with the people of India, fearing that it may bring him a popularity which may prove embarrassing to the State, and that a man of his shrewdness, independence and autocratic will might blurt out things which may not be highly commendable from the political point of view. I cannot say how far this supposition is correct. I merely note it as a fact. The Amir having accepted the address of the Aligarh Mahomedans, and having evinced a strong disposition and a keen zest to see things for himself, and to note, mark and inquire, it would be curious that he should suddenly give way to an unaccountable freak and refuse all addresses throughout the rest of his tour in India. The disappointment is naturally keen among Mahomedans who were eager to welcome the greatest Moslem potentate, next to the Sultan, with this customary mark of honour. I can not subscribe to the absurd idea that the Government are afraid of his popularity. But it is probable that the Government, for state reasons of their own, may have represented to the Amir the desirability of not receiving addresses from any quarter. One might have supposed that a formal presentation of welcome by municipal bodies would have been least open to objection. But the Government might be of opinion that a universal ruling against the giving of addresses would be most acceptable as leaving no room for invidious distinctions.

**CASTE DINNERS.**

THE binding principle of caste is to be found in its dinners. The man who is put out of caste cannot break bread with his fellows. The man who is readmitted to it receives absolution by means of a feast. There are dinners at birth, dinners at marriage, dinners at death. The expense may be unbearable, even ruinous, but it must be borne if caste is to be kept in good humour and he would be a very bold man who would offend its tender susceptibilities in this respect. It is not an easy thing to break through the thraldom of caste; and, therefore, when a man has the moral courage to oppose it, his countrymen are lavish in his praise. I am happy to note that a gentleman belonging to one of the Banya castes, did not give the customary feast on the death of an old member of his family, but instead of wasting money on it, has given an equivalent sum for affording aid to poor students of his caste. There is another section of Gujerati Hindoos, the Kapole Banyas, who under the leadership of Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, resolved sometime ago, to abjure death dinners. But a movement has lately been set on foot to revive this baneful practice, and the meeting which is to be shortly convened for a reconsideration of the question is expected to be very lively. I hope the Kapole Banyas will not take the retrograde and mischievous step advocated by some of them. I suppose the oppositionists object to the reform in the belief that the manes of the dead cannot find peace unless the survivors have had a series of sumptuous feasts. Rather than dissipate their resources on dinners, I would wish them to devote their money towards assisting their indigent brethren and promoting education. The Kapoles have lately resolved upon an orphanage, and their superfluous wealth cannot be devoted to a better purpose than contributing to its funds.

DION.

## "THE BEAUTY OF BATH."

### At the Gaiety Theatre.

The Bandmann Opera Company made a reappearance at the Gaiety Theatre last night with "The Beauty of Bath" and Miss Georgie Corlass as the "Beauty." Miss Corlass played with all her old dash, and all the other players were well up to their parts, and the amusing trips which characterised their first appearance in the East a couple of months ago were easily got over. The story of the "Beauty of Bath" is soon told. The "Beauty" and her father, Lord Bellingham, are in London for the season, and they visit the Mascot Theatre, where the "Beauty," the Hon. Betty Silverthorne, falls in love with the star actor, Mr. Beverly.

In company with Lord Bellingham is a Mrs. Alington, a widow who is expecting home the actor, her son Dick, otherwise known as Lieut. Richard Alington R. N. and whom she has not seen for ten years. It so happens that Dick who had received a photo of the Hon. Betty Silverthorne from his mother, falls desperately in love with the original, and to further complicate matters he happens to be the image of Mr. Beverly in appearance. Dick arrives and rushes into the Theatre, while still in his Sailor's undress uniform, to greet his mother. He meets Betty, and instantly recognises the original of the photo and the girl he loves, Betty also on meeting Dick recognises the man she loves, but with the difference that she mistakes him for Beverly who curiously enough has been playing a Sailor's part and wearing precisely similar clothes. Lord Bellingham also meets Dick and mistakes him for Beverly, so that he invites him to a Ball to be given the following night at Bellingham House, on condition that he will pretend to be tipsy in order to cure his daughter's infatuation for him. The scheme is successfully carried out. In due course the supposed actor creates a terrible disturbance at the ball, and does his level best or worst to disgust Betty, after which he finds he might have saved himself a lot of exertion and remained a gentleman right through, for Betty proves to be far cleverer than her father, for she had discovered the dual likeness sometime beforehand though she kept it to herself. She found Dick was not Beverly or Beverly Dick, but Dick was the man she truly loved. As for Beverly—well, he has another Sweetheart, so that the final pairing off ends to everyone's satisfaction and as Dick has just come into a large fortune, even Lord Bellingham himself is congratulatory.

A tribute to little Miss Doreen O'Connor is well deserved. She had to play not merely an old woman's part, but a despised creature of the gin-tippling slavey type, and so admirably was she made up for the part that until she opened her mouth nobody in the theatre recognised her. By her impersonation of Mrs. Goodge, this colleen of the East proved her consummate stage-craft. Mr. Johnny Osborne's opportunities as a funny man were not so great as usual, but he created immense mirth as Dick Alington. Mr. Fred Ellis as Lord Quorn was very good, and Miss Constance Lait sang as delightfully as ever. To-night "The Blue Moon." will be staged.

## SUIT UNDER FACTORIES ACT.

### Proceedings Against S. and W. Mills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 13.

To-day at the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. W. E. Clarke, the adjourned hearing of the case was taken up and is proceeding in which Captain U. G. Richards, I. M. S., Medical Inspector of Factories, prosecuted the proprietors of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills at Choolai, and the New Spinning and Weaving Mills at Royapuram, for offence under the Factories Act.

## DISTRICT BOARD ADDRESS.

### Presentation of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUAY 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor yesterday morning received an Address from the Members of the District Board of Lucknow at Government House when His Honour presented a gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal to Nawab Mehdi Hussain Khan Bahadur Abus Sahib, Sir John Heawett referring sympathetically to the recipient's services to Lucknow in the cause of education. Abus Sahib organized and developed here the Hussainabad Arabic School. He is a good Arabic scholar and a member of the ex-Royal family of Oudh. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed the hope that the interest Abus Sahib has displayed in educational matters would excite among the Mahomedans of Lucknow a desire to improve their position by education.

## RANGOON MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

### Draft Bill for Better Provision of Food and Drugs Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 13.

A Committee of the Rangoon Municipality considered a letter this afternoon from the Local Government forwarding for the opinion of the Municipal Committee, a Draft Bill framed to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state in Burma.

The President said that the copies of this Draft Bill had been circulated and were laid on the table. These proposals were tentative and had been circulated for the Municipal Committee's opinion which had been solicited on the expediency of legislation, such as that proposed, and generally on all its provisions. Speaking about samples, Mr. Dubern pointed out that there was no provision for protecting the sellers' rights to samples when they were submitted for analysis. What was wanted in such cases was an important analysis.

The Draft Bill will be re-considered.

## THE AMIR'S VISIT.

### INSPECTION OF THE COLABA BATTERY.

### Breakfast at the Gunners' Mess.

### HIS MAJESTY AT THE RACES.

### IMPROMPTU ARRANGEMENTS.

His Majesty the Amir was early astir yesterday morning, and being a very devout Mahomedan was out upon the verandah of the Ridge House before sunrise and at his devotions, with "Aftaba" and "Chilamchi," two handsome receptacles for water in solid carved silver, the "Aftaba" being a fine urn with a very long spout, while the "Chilamchi" has a silver cover exquisitely carved. Everything necessary for the correct performance of His Majesty's daily religious duties and ablutions has been provided.

His Majesty wasted no time in getting down to Bombay yesterday, and at 9-30 he left his Bungalow in a motor car, driven by Lieutenant Jenkins, accompanied by several members of his suite, and enjoyed a sharp drive along the sea front to Colaba visiting the, North and South Forts, where he was received by Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the Western Army Corps, and other officers, and was shewn some big-gun firing practice, in which His Majesty appeared to be greatly interested.

Two other motor cars followed that of His Majesty, conveying several Afghan Nobles and Sardars.

Late on Tuesday night His Majesty the Amir returned from the Government House reception and passed the rest of the night on the Ridge remarking early in the morning that "after all Bombay does possess cool evenings, and allows one to have a sound sleep." The Royal guest was up early yesterday morning and sitting on the verandah of the upper floor took a bird's eye view of the City. He desired to be told what the prominent parts of the town were, and seemed very much interested in the domes of the various mosques which he very quickly noticed. When the description of Colaba was given the guide said "there is the Colaba Defence Battery." This was enough to invoke a desire in the Amir to proceed at once and see for himself what these guns were like, and a hasty bath and quick prayers followed by a cup of tea were all he would have before starting.

Intimation was therefore given to the authorities of the Amir's intention and the Royal guest started for Colaba.

His Majesty Habibulla Khan, on seeing the guns and other mechanism, told those near him that he was in charge of the Afghan Artillery in the time of his father, the late Amir, and had handled the guns himself. He desired to be allowed to participate in the 10-inch gun practice; and preparations were made. The Amir seemed very much satisfied. After the inspection the Royal guest was conducted to the Gunners' mess, where breakfast was provided for him.

The Amir had also expressed a desire to see the Docks, and arrangements were made to satisfy the desire. The P. and O. steamer Egypt, which is lying at anchor near No. 12, shed was kept ready for inspection. But subsequently he gave up the idea and returned to the Ridge to say his prayers.

### THE AMIR IN THE FORT.

During the afternoon the Amir paid a visit to the well-known establishment of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, Esplanade Road. His Majesty was wearing a broad-brimmed khaki-coloured topee, but was otherwise in European attire. His Majesty was taken over the whole building, and throughout the visit he lingered so long in each department that he was in the building for two hours. Everything was explained to His Majesty by Major Moss, Superintendent of the Stores, and His Majesty made a number of purchases, mostly in the silver-ware departments. Meanwhile, a considerable crowd of people had assembled outside the stores, which by half-past three, required several police officers to control it. When His Majesty left the Stores and entered his motor car he caught sight of the splendid statue of King Edward, upon the base of which a group of Hindus were standing. The statue so attracted the Afghan monarch that he turned round in the car, and continued to gaze at the fine bronze presentment of his brother monarch until the motor car wheeled round Watson's Hotel and disappeared from sight. Before leaving the Stores, His Majesty remarked that he hoped to pay another visit either on Thursday or Friday. Sir Henry M'Mahon accompanied the Amir on the visit.

It being nearly four o'clock when he left the Stores the visits to the High Court, Secretariat and the University building and Clock Tower were abandoned.

### AT THE RACES.

His Majesty arrived in his motor at the Race course at five o'clock accompanied by Sir Henry M'Mahon and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police and was received by Mr. Justice Russell and Captains Meynell and Fellowes at the gate. He was escorted to the Governor's box in the Grand Stand, where His Excellency Lord Lamington was already seated, the Importers Plate having just been run off.

### THE AMIR'S STAFF AND ATTACHE.

The Amir's personal staff consists of fifteen Sardars, sixteen Officials, twenty "Saros" or Body-guard, ten household officers, twenty-one Goolam-buchas and about 120 followers. They are accommodated in a bungalow and in a camp, a short distance away from the Amir's temporary residence. A batch of men and British officers are put on special duty to see to the convenience of the Amir's staff. Brigadier Mahomed Nadir, Sardar Assifkhan, Sardar Ussufkhan, Sardar Salemahomed Azizkhan, Sardar Shah Valikhan, and Sardar Mahomedkhan are the important personages of the Amir's staff. The Amir's suite consists of about twelve British officials, who are assisted by eight attaches, one European Superintendent, three European clerks, one Assistant Surgeon, one hospital assistant, one compounder, one post-master, one postal-clerk ten native clerks. The service of nearly one hundred peons and servants is as the disposal of the Amir,s attaches Sayed Habibulla, I.C.S., Joint Magiftrate of Agra, Khan Bahadur Mir Sham Shah, Khan Bahadur Maulabux Colonel Abdul Muzidkhan, Lieutenant Hon'ble Malak Oomer Hayatkhan, Resaldar-Major Sardarkhan, Sardar Yaullahomed Akbarkhan, Sardar Mehratkhan, Soobedar-Major Zahir Bullakhrn, and Sardar Mahomed Hayatkhan are the principal attaches. Some of them are from the Punjab, and some from the United Provinces. They are accommodated in a camp at Chowpati, facing the sea. Amongst the British officials, whose services are lent to the Amir, are Sir Henry M'Mahon, Chief of the Staff; Mr. H Dobbs, Under-Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department; Major Bird, I.M.S., Major A. L. Duke, I.M.S., Major Brook, Captains A. B. Drummond, A. Ramsey and Jenkins, and Lieutenant Field. Captain Jenkins, R.A., is in charge of the motor-car used by the Amir. Mr. Pilkinton is the Superintendent of the Post Office.

### HIS MAJESTY AS A MASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

The Amir of Kabul, before leaving Calcutta for Bombay, repeatedly expressed his thanks to the Viceroy for the splendid reception accorded him. He said that he had no idea he would receive such a warm welcome and that what he had seen had surpassed his best expectations.

The report that His Majesty became a freemason while staying in Calcutta is, the *Pioneer* understands, perfectly correct.

## THE JOURNEY TO KARACHI.

Throughout his tour no stone has been left unturned to make the discomforts of travel as small as possible. When travelling by sea one does not expect the luxuries of the Cecil or Carlton, and they would be unreasonable if they did; but it may safely be asserted that the arrangements made for the conveyane of H. M. the Amir from Bombay to Karachi are as near perfect as the human mind can suggest, and the "handy man" contrive.

The "Dufferin" is even a fairer vessel than the "Hardinge"—in fact she may be regarded as the best ship the R. I. M. possess. This is the vessel which has been placed at the disposal of the Amir in which to make the trip from Bombay to Karachi, and those responsible for the *bandobust* are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their efforts.

The whole ship has been given over to his Majesty, that is everything that can be given without interfering with the course of navigation. His own particular accommodation is on the starboard side of the ship and comprises something like five rooms. In ordinary nautical parlance these rooms would be referred to as "cabins," but in the present instance the latter description fails, for partitions and "things" have been knocked down so as to give each apartment space that one would never dream of getting under ordinary or even extraordinary circumstances for the matter of that.

In the first place the whole of the first saloon—that is the saloon for the Captain and his Officers and any Military officers who may happen to be on board—is given over entirely to His Majesty and his suite; the Captain of the "Dufferin" and his Staff being relegated to the second saloon or that saloon in which, under ordinary trooping service, the warrant officers and their families are accommodated.

From the saloon three parts of the way down to the starboard side, on the main deck, a whole suite of cabins is reserved for the accommodation of His Majesty. Walking from stem to stern the first apartment is one handsomely furnished with comfortable Chesterfield couches and chairs and a rich mat on which latter His Majesty will yield his devotions to the Prophet at times appropriated to that purpose.

The next is a luxuriously fitted up bed chamber where a four-poster, with mosquito curtain complete, has for its companions more Chesterfield couches, rich pile carpet, delicate art chairs, whatnots and so forth and electric punkahs and lights at every turn. Then there is a sort of boudoir upholstered and furnished in keeping with the rest and a writing room to match.

In place of the bare holly-stoned or coir-matted alleyway without the cabins—thick, prettily patterned carpet is laid.

On the port or opposite side of the ship are quarters for His Majesty's Staff and although of course not so luxuriant they are miles ahead in space and comfort of anything that a first class liner passenger is able to obtain.

The promenade deck is given up almost entirely to the distinguished visitor and his retinue: in point of fact three-quarters of the complete accommodation of the "Dufferin" has been set at their disposal and it is questionable if any "crowned head" ever had his comforts on ship-board so studiously regarded as have been those of our much esteemed Ally, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan.

### SCENE ROUND THE AMIR'S BUNGALOW.

The scene round the Amir's bungalow during the whole of yesterday was one of continual [illegible] People, both European and Native, were seen [illegible] at different hours to see the Amir but were [illegible] disappointed, as the Amir did not return [illegible] till late in the afternoon. He hardly took [illegible] minutes over his tiffin and was away again in [illegible] motor-car to the Mahalaxmi races, where he [illegible] a pleasant evening. After the races, he prayed [illegible] the Grand Stand, and then returned to his bungalow, arriving about half-past seven o'clock. Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, [illegible] in attendance on the Amir during the whole day. [illegible] the side of the road opposite the Amir's bungalow [illegible] a police enquiry office, Inspectors Sullivan and [illegible] being in charge of it. The services of these officers cannot be over-rated. They were here, there, and everywhere, making arrangements for the exit and the coming of the Amir and busy replying to the many enquiries all day at the Enquiry Office, which also served as their quarters.

### ILLUMINATIONS.

In honour of the Amir the Mahomedans in Bombay according to a previous resolution, illuminated various parts of the town. The mosques with their domes and turrets afforded better opportunity for more artistic illumination than did other buildings picked out with lamps. Abdul Reheman Street, Bhindi Bazaar and the Two Tanks Roads were the principal streets, and all the Mahomedan quarters were beautifully illuminated.

### DINNER AT LADY JENKINS'.

The Amir dined with Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins who gave a dinner last night in honour of the Royal Guest. His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, was also present, and so were their Excellencies the Vice-Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief. The function was a most succ[illegible] one.

### AN INCIDENT ON THE WAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

A correspondent sends the *Pioneer* the following story—The Amir's train on its way to Bombay was quite a couple of hours behind the scheduled time. On arrival at a certain station, where His Majesty was to stop for refreshment, elaborate Police precautions had been taken to prevent admission of unauthorised persons to the platform, in order that the Amir might enjoy his meal in peace. Local traders and their wives, however, found their way to the platform and His Majesty, with the gallantry that distinguishes him, at once asked to be introduced to a lady. The introduction being effected, the Amir said—"Bring the lady a chair." A chair was accordingly brought, and the Amir, in his carriage, and the lady in her chair on the platform, conversed amiably for the space of half an hour while the Railway officials fumed at this unexpected delay. At last the conversation came to a close and the lady departed—happy in the possession of a locket said to contain the portrait of the illustrious visitor.

## PARTITION OF MIDNAPUR DISTRICT.

### The Advantages of the Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

The *Pioneer* understands that although the splitting up of the present Midnapur District into two districts will not be carried out on the lines originally proposed by the Bengal Government which made Khargpur the head-quarters of the new district, the scheme is likely to be given effect to all the same with some modification. There will be two Districts and Midnapur will be the head-quarters of each. Its central position is in its favour, and there will be less expenditure required on land and buildings than would have been the case at Khargpur. The local Lawyers, at any rate, will welcome this decision, as their practice will not suffer by the change, in fact, it is likely to be considerably increased.

The Midnapur District, as it exists, is too large a charge for a single Collector and his Staff, and the efficiency of Civil Administration will certainly be increased under the new arrangements.

## U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### Election of a Member.

### KEEN CONTEST FOR SEAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 13.

At the election of the District representative for the vacancy on the Legislative Council of the United Provinces this morning, Rai Nihal Chand Bahadur of Muzaffernagar secured eleven votes and Raja Mahmadabad ten. As thirteen votes secure election the Government must nominate a representative or order another election.

One indecisive election has been held already. The contest for the post is very keen.

# PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

## THE MUSIC HALL REVOLUTION.

### A Week of Sensations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNET.)

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

Since I wrote the final words to my last London Letter the Music Halls of England have been transformed by a remarkable revolution. Nothing like it has ever happened before in the history of the Stage. Nothing like it will ever probably happen again. Fortunes have been wrecked, reputations shattered. Over ten thousand people have been affected. The Music Hall Artists Alliance have declared war on the Managers. Nearly all the Artists have refused to perform; likewise the musicians, and the Stage hands; scratch programmes have had to be arranged at most of the leading Halls and an extraordinary state of chaos exists.

Mr. Gerald, the Secretary of the Variety Artists' Federation, told me yesterday that the Federation are going to open five or six shows of their own next week. There would be no difficulty in obtaining halls, he said. It was stated that over 2,000 pickets were out yesterday. The Federation were yesterday busily enrolling new members, who already number over 4,400. They say they are receiving support from all parts of the kingdom, and are already assured of sufficient funds to provide salaries for all the artists who may ask for payment. The charter is to be forwarded to every music-hall manager in the kingdom. Mr. Harry Mountford, Chairman of the Artists' Alliance, addressed a crowded and excited audience at the Bedford Hotel. He said he had been informed that Mr. Oswald Stoll had promised to supply artists to Mr. Payne, and that all the artists appearing at Mr. Stoll's halls had been warned of this, and it was probable that, being members of the Federation, they would refuse to comply with any such request if it were made. Mr. Mountford described the action of Mr. Stoll as going into partnership with Mr. Adney Payne. Mr. Mountford also stated that the majority of the council of the Orchestral Association had repudiated the letter by the secretary (Mr. Orcherton) appearing in the daily papers of that morning to the effect that the Association was not entirely in sympathy with the Alliance.

PROBABLE EXTENSION TO THE PROVINCES.

The London Entertainment Protection Association, which is chiefly comprised of London music-hall proprietors and managers, yesterday passed a resolution: "That every member of this Association pledges himself to support the action taken in resisting the attacks upon certain members by the National Alliance, the same support to be given to any other member of this Association who may be called upon to resist similar attacks." It was also announced that the Association has now been extended to include provincial members. As the Variety Artists' Federation has members all over the country, this may lead to the trouble spreading to the provinces.

THE THIRD DAY.

The most striking feature of the third day's operations in the musical hall war was the vigorous way in which the managers and proprietors carried the campaign into the enemy's country. During the day Mr. Walter Gibbons issued forty and Mr. Adney Payne fifty writs against prominent artists, from whom they will seek to recover substantial damages for breach of contract in that these "stars" failed to appear on Tuesday evening. These include Mr. Arthur Roberts and Mr. Joe Elvin.

Further Mr. Gibbon supplied me with a list of some of the weekly salaries paid by himself and Mr. Payne to ladies and gentlemen whom he facetiously termed "some of these downtrodden and under-paid artists."

Here is a selection from the figures:—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ada Reeve (two halls) | 200 | Will Evans | 45 |
| Fred Karno and Co | 170 | Clark and Hamilton | 40 |
| [illegible] (two halls) | 200 | Arthur Conquest | 40 |
| Little Tich (two halls) | 150 | Joe Elvin and Co | 150 |
| Harry Fragson | 120 | H. Darnley and Co | 150 |
| Harry Tate (two halls) | 100 | Galatea | 100 |
| George Robey (2 halls) | 120 | Marie Lloyd | 80 |
| Harry Lauder (3 halls) | 120 | Lew Lake and Co | 75 |
| Wilkie Bard (two halls) | 120 | Carl Hertz | 70 |
| Mac[illegible] | 80 | Ten Loonies | 6[illegible] |
| Morris Cronin | 80 | Yakio Tani | 55 |
| Fred Ginnett and Co | 72 | Vesta Victoria (3 halls) | 80 |
| Globe of life | 70 | [illegible] Roland | 45 |
| [illegible] | 55 | Mc Naughtons | 40 |
| Bros. Luck | 50 | Marie Dainton | 60 |

Altogether, the strikers are sacrificing about £5,000 a week in salaries.

The Tivoli performance began very quietly on the second night. There were not twenty people in the stalls when the curtain went up, but a few more came afterwards apparently out of curiosity. The Tivoli's musical conductor, Mr. De. Reeder, was in his usual place, but the regular orchestra had been replaced by three violins, a clarionet, and a piano. The audience amused themselves by watching the antics of the curtain, which did not appear to be quite under proper control, but for the greater part of the evening the audience were very good-humoured. One comedian was vigorously hissed, and the police were called in to keep order. After that, the interruptions were few. Mr. Wilson, the Manager, announced the various turns from the stage, and among those who appeared were Miss Rosoria, Miss Ethel Walker, Mrs. Brown-Potter, the Princess de Broglie, Miss Kitty Loftus—who was enthusiastically encored—Mr. Stanley Corke, Mr. Tom Clare, Miss Kitty Malone, and the Metropolitan Quartette.

At the Holborn Empire the new programme was witnessed by a fairly large audience. The effect of the strike was visible at the Oxford, however, where the audience numbered scarcely eight hundred people. At the Paragon, Mile End, the Manager said from the Stage that all the artists had received good salaries. Someone in the audience said this was a lie, and was turned out by a policeman. The East Ham Palace, which was closed on Monday, reopened last night. The orchestra attended, and the bioscope was given, but none of the artists "billed" appeared.

Amongst the Artists who are endeavouring to prevent the substitutes appearing are Miss Marie Lloyd, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Dainton and Mr. Gus Elen. Miss Lloyd has thrown herself into the fight with great energy and declares that the artists are bound to win.

By the way—what is the revolution about?

Indeed you should not ask such questions. Any way I cannot give you a satisfactory answer. All I can vouch for is that the condition of the music hall artist to-day—from the poorest performer to the greatest "star"—is infinitely more advantageous than it ever was before in the history of their profession.

R. C.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A change of Programme last night presented by the management included even more attractive and novel items. Frantz Troupe were again applauded in their new entertainment and the large audience which filled the pavilion were delighted to see for the first time the appearance of Cecile and Francois, speciality artistes. The Collins Princess Quartette brought down the house and high Jumping and high diving dogs simply amazed the audience. The performing animals were made to go through their respective parts with accuracy, and the wild beasts looked as tame and obedient as a pet dog when commanded by the trainer. Harmstons have this time brought to Bombay a combination, the like of which is seldom seen in Bombay.

## THE BAUDOT TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

### Connecting Calcutta, Rangoon and Akyab.

### WORK FROM THE 14TH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

From to-morrow, Thursday, the 14th instant, the Telegraph Department hope to have the Baudot Telegraphic System in working order between Calcutta and Rangoon with translation at Akyab.

# BERLIN LETTER.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

### German Banking Abroad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 25.

Some time ago Prince Bulow was informed by the president of the German representatives to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Herr Eickhoff, member of the Reichstag, that it was proposed to hold the next Congress of the "Peace Association" if possible in Berlin. Prince Bulow replied that the Congress if held in Berlin would receive the cordial support of the German authorities and could rely upon their good-will. A few years ago further, Prince Bulow granted an audience to the general secretary of this Inter-Parliamentary Union Herr Gobat, in order to discuss with him upon the Congress and its proceedings. The preparations, which are being made for this Congress, are contemporary with those for the second Hague Conference. Now even though the Powers have assuredly a common interest in the promotion of peace and even though they are all consciously striving to reach the same goal still we cannot disguise the fact that in seeking to attain this end great difficulties present themselves both as to the means to be employed and the course to be followed. It is possible, on the whole, to draw three distinctions. In the first place, one may acquiesce in the adoption of means for preventing the outbreak of war. This is certainly the noblest of aims, and not by any means the most difficult of attainment. Even if this goal is not yet in sight, and even though it be true, that as long as there are human beings and human interests in the world wars and disputes must always remain as a possibility in the back ground, yet, on the one hand, a great deal can be accomplished in this direction by promoting as far as possible courts of arbitration, and on the other, by an equitable distribution of armaments.

THE SECOND POSSIBILITY.

is to reduce as much as possible the horrors of war, even if war itself cannot be entirely prevented. A beginning has already been made in this direction by the Geneva Convention by which arrangements were come to regarding explosive materials. It is difficult to comprehend why this line of action should not be followed with still more success, and by means of international agreements the just for destruction, in war for instance, be thereby done away with, so that private possessions both on land and sea could be accorded far more protection that at present. The third method of dealing with the question is the most difficult of all, and yet, at the same time, it is the one which is most discussed. It concerns what is really a terrible burden for the nations to carry, namely, their ever growing armaments. Accordingly it aims at disarmament, or at least, at a reduction of existing armaments. Even thought this burden presses heavily on all countries alike, and though they are all most keenly interested in the question of lightening it, yet it is not perhaps exactly the shortest and best way out of the difficulty, which these efforts to secure peace might have been able to find. For, disarmament, unless accompanied by a change in the relative strength of nations is such a difficult and complicated problem, that one can hardly hope for a solution of it by any international agreement. Still, something may perhaps be achieved in this direction. provided that too much be not attempted all at once. For, as to the other directions previously mentioned, one is perhaps quite justified in saying. that progress along those lines must of necessity be gradual and uncertain unless the situation as a whole can be dealt with.

EXPANSION OF GERMAN OVERSEAS BANKING.

The expansion of German trade and industry has afforded a stimulus of late to the large banking houses in Berlin to found spacial institutions for the purpose of fostering business in a large number of oversea countries, which are capable of development, and also of strengthening other and older establishments of a corresponding character. The beneficial results of these undertakings are already visible in South and Central America, in Asia Minor and Egypt, in the German Colonies and in East Asia. Still greater fruits, however, are to be expected in the direction of a more rapid and growing volume of exchange of products between these countries and the rest of the world owing to the solid foundations on which this overseas banking system is based. The oldest enterprise of this kind is the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank (Banco Aleman Transatlantico) which was founded in 1893, and which is an offshoot of the Deutsche Bank. The former has 19 branch establishments, in S.-America and one in Europe, at Barcelona, the headquarters of all of which are in Berlin. With this bank has been competing since 1895 the Chilian and German Bank which brought with it seven establishments in South America. Another bank possessing quite large atjoin-stock capital as that of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank, viz. one million sterling, is the Deutsche Sudamerikanische Bank, which has branches in Buenos Ayres and Mexico. The Deutsche Bank in conjunction with the Hamburg-America Line, the Mexican Central Railway and the banking house of Speyer's established at the end of August 1906, "the Mexican Bank for Trade and Industry." Of late years German banks have to an enormous extent participated either directly, or by the agency of these overseas banks, in the loans which have been floated by the States of South and Central America. They have thereby assisted to regulate the conditions of the standards of currency, to increase the mineral output, or to nationalise the railways. The 4 p. c. Mexican government debentures, and the 4½ p. cents of the Chilian Republic are at a premium on the Berlin Exchange despite the present stringency of the money market. The Brazil Bank of Germany and the Disconto Company together have purchased one million pounds of treasury bonds belonging to the State of St. Paul in Brazil. In short, German capital has assisted very materially in

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES,

which are so rich in minerals. What a rich fields America offers for industrial enterprises has been proved by the German Overseas Electric Co., which established Centres for supplying light and power in Buenos-Ayres, and which has been so energetic in Chile, Brazil, and Uruguay that its capital had to be raised from £500,000 to £3,800,000. In the East the "Deutsche Orient Bank" has been established in Constantinople Alexandria, Cairo, and Brussa with a capital of £800,000. Far more important, however, is the extension of the railway system and its connections in Anatolia, along with which goes an improvement in the methods of agriculture, the organising of a regular administration, and the safeguarding of the element of civilisation in portions of Asiatic Turkey, which were formerly neglected altogether.

THE NEEDS OF THE GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA are met by the "Deutsche-Westafrikanische Bank" and its branches in Togo and Cameroon, whilst all banking transactions in Damara and Namaqua are carried on by the "Deutsch Afrika Bank," which owes its existence to the Disconto Gesellschaft. The mines in Otawi also, together with the railways belonging to them, owe their activity to the initiative of this great bank. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank is carrying on business in Eastern Asia. Its principal establishment is in Shangai, and it possesses branches in Calcutta, Hankow, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu, Yokohama and Kobe. It also co-operated in introducing to the international market a Japanese loan and the first financial operation of Siam. Thus, the German banks have taken a prominent part in the pioneer work in connection with the development of those distant lands, which are able to supply the markets of the world with Corn, coffee, tea, meat, wool, hides, Cotton, silk, teakwood, ores, metals, saltpeter, and india-rubber. To render possible by means of the spirit of enterprise the exchange of commodities which is then guided by trade into the right channels,—this has been the proudest of supply credit, and which have been flourishing in such an amazing manner particularly in Germany, during the last few years.

STATISTICS OF LITERARY PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

The work of preparing the statistics on the literary output of 1905 is now at last completed, and once more supplies all manner of interesting facts. As in previous years Germany is still a long way ahead of all other civilised nations as regards the extents of her literary production. The number of publications for 1905 amounted to 28,886, this total is 508 in excess of that for 1904. Thus the increase in this extraordinary literary activity continues, though fortunately, it is at any rate smaller than in the preceding years, when, considered successively, the number of new publications reached respectively 1575, 700, and 772. In the year 1871 there appeared 10,669 works in Germany, and during the period in which the population has increased by one half, viz, from 41 to 60 millions, the literary output has almost trebled itself. The principal part of this increase consists of works of philology, aesthetic literature, law and political science, whilst the number of theological and medical works has decreased. Further, the number of dissertations and academic papers in Germany written during 1905-6 amounts to 4531. Here, there is a distinct falling off noticeable, as the number for 1904-5 was 4934, and in the preceding year 4967. Nevertheless, this branch of literary production has grown enormously since 1900, when only about 3800 academic papers appeared in Germany. Hastly as concerns the musical works published, the total for 1905 stood at 12797, i.e., the highest number which has ever been reached, excepting the year 1902, when 12,888 were issued. When all these are reckoned together, then the astounding result is arrived at that Germany can show for the year 1905 a literary and musical production of 46, 214 works.

A SELECT THEATRE,

For some weeks Berlin has possessed a theatre the like of which is perhaps not to be found anywhere else. The founder of it is the energetic manager of the Deutsches Theatre Herr Reinhardt, who well expressed the idea of this new enterprise by christening it "Chamber Plays", on the analogy of the Chamber music which is everywhere in vogue. By this term is to be understood performances in small, secluded rooms before audiences considerably limited in numbers, the character of which is to some extent decided by the high prices which are charged. For this purpose Herr Reinhardt converted most happily a former public ball room immediately adjoining the Deutsches Theatre into a theatre with the help of a clever artistic builder. This room is oblong in form and has seating accommodation for about 400 persons. It has neither boxes nor galleries. The walls are covered with dull stained mahogany wood and for the rest, the decorations have been executed with the greatest economy, which imparts to the room an air at once sober, sedate, and serious. On the other hand the foyer presents the appearance of a drawing room at once bright and cheerful, and possessing an unusual charm. It is circular in form and is lighted for the greater part with hidden lamps, which give it a very pretty effect. The "Chamber Plays" performed are exclusively those of a select nature, and the manner in which they are presented is decided entirely by this ruling idea.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE PLAYS,

which have been performed up to the present are Ibsens "Ghosts" Gerhart Hauptmann's "Festival of Peace," one of his early works produced under the influence of Ibsen, and Wedekinds "Spring's Awakening," a grotesque work, which is not without poetical beauty. The spirit dominating these Chamber Plays manifests itself most clearly in the fact, that a bust of Ibsen greets each person who enters the room and that Ibsen's "Ghosts" had the honour of opening the series of performances. The most eventful thing about this performance was the acting of Frau Alving by Mrs. Sorma. It has always been rightly pointed out that it is not Oswald who is the hero of the piece, shattered as he is physically and mentally, but his mother and that was finely brought out by the impersonation of Frau Sorma. For the rest, this performance showed once more along with its many excellencies that this "intime" style on the stage has its limitations, and that the spectator's demand for a great and powerful style is irresistible. Thus, the significance of these Chamber Plays must perhaps be sought in this direction viz that they will serve to get over the exclusively "intime" style of the theatre by perfecting it to the highest degree.

L. ASCH.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The appointments to the vacant offices in the Presidency Small Causes Courts and Presidency Magistrate's Court have, in recent years, created considerable public interest. As one or two appointments are shortly due, a Mahomedan gentleman has done well to urge, through the columns of your contemporary, the claims of his community on the attention of Government. As the principle of representation by creed or race is not altogether dissociated from that of inherent fitness or of the probable influence on the administration of Justice, it may not be amiss to see how we stand in that respect.

Out of nine appointments altogether, three are at present held by Christians, three by Parsees, two by Hindhus, and one by Mahomedans. The claim of the Mahomedan community is, therefore, not to be overlooked, of course, consistent with ability, integrity and position. The Christians have more than a fair share of representation. Generally being Europeans, they are unfamiliar with the local vernaculars and native ways of thought and conduct. Any body who is familiar with the working of these courts will appreciate how far a through acquaintance with the vernaculars and native life, helps in the speedy and efficient administration of Justice. The position of the Parsees will not be seriously affected, by the coming change, for, they will still retain a fair proportion. Next to Mahomedans therefore, the claims of the Hindhus ought to be recognised. If the selection is made from this community, I may be permitted to draw public attention to one circumstance. It is now a very long time indeed since a representative of the numerous Marathi-speaking classes of this city has sat in any of these courts, all the recent appointments from the Hindhu Community being derived from the Guzerati Section. The Marathi vernacular plays a great part in the work of these courts, as a large proportion of criminals and a fair number of litigants are derived from the numerous Deccani and Konkani classes. Again, a large number of gentlemen practising the profession of law belong to this class, and the omission to select from them, though accidental, has, often, been misconstrued as a slur upon their ability or integrity. The large number of practitioners at the bar of the High Court, especially on the Appellate Side, or of the Police and Small Causes Courts, or the Subordinate Judicial Service, will afford a wide field for selection of gentlemen who will fill any of these offices with credit to themselves and honour to the service. It is a fortunate circumstance, that, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, has, in the course of his duties, been brought into personal contact with the classes just mentioned and it is to be hoped, that he will not fail to do justice to the abilities and qualifications of this large and capable section of the Hindhu Community on the eve of his departure from this country.

JUSTICE.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

### Bheestie Lad Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

The *Bheestie*, named Imamdi, charged with attempted murder of Mrs. Coombes, wife of a pensioner living at Chanar, has been committed for trial at the Mirzapur Sessions before the Joint Magistrate. Mrs. Coombes stated that while lying in bed about 6 a.m. on the 27th of January, she was aroused by sense of suffocation and feeling as if something was covering her face. With some difficulty she pushed aside the object and looked around to try and discover the cause, when she saw a pair of legs, those of a native lad, in khaki breeches, tight-fitting at ankles, disappearing from the centre door, which was slightly ajar. Feeling wounded in her neck and hands which were bleeding profusely she rushed out for aid to the house of Mrs. Wines and staggered into a chair telling her at the same time that her throat had been cut by a *Bheestie* boy and named her water carrier. When she rushed out of her house she saw this lad clad in khaki, but without his turban. He was standing near the verandah, and pointing to her throat and hands,she said "This is your work." At this he fled precipitately. Corroborative evidence was given by several witnesses, but the *Bheestie* maintains he knows nothing about the matter.

## PUBLIC NUISANCES

### And How to Abate Them.

**"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor up to the 19th instant.**

### V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith names of the Nuisances and my remedies to abate them.

1. Begging on the public roads and obstructing traffic and business people.
2. Stray dogs, biting persons on roads.
3. Overcrowding in trams.
4. Dust on the public roads.
5. Adulteration of milk and ghee.
6. Public conveniences.
7. Dust bins and foul smells emanating from them.
8. Lepers and infected persons roaming about on public roads and spreading infection.
9. Open gutters emitting foul smells.
10. Little children allowed to cross public roads alone and uncared for, meeting with accidents.

MEANS OF ABATING THE ABOVE NUISANCES.

1. Begging on the public roads can be best abated by issuing passes to really helpless and invalid persons. This should be done by the Municipal authorities. Licensed beggars must be allowed to beg from shop people only. They should not trouble business people going to offices and markets for their daily work.

2. Stray dogs should be caught and sent to Pinjarapole by the Municipality. Owners of dogs allowing their animals to go about and loiter on public roads should be warned by the Municipality against doing so, and a small fine should be imposed on defaulters.

3. "Dust on the public roads" should be settled down and kept under control by regular watering three time aday by the Municipality.

4. "Overcrowding" in trams should be prevented by the Company by running more trams and at shorter intervals than at present.

5. "Adulteration of milk and ghee" can be prevented by the Municipal Health Department by testing the milk for water, and ghee for fat and inferior oils, regularly, before they are sold to the public.

6. "Public conveniences" for the use of the public should be provided in larger numbers and at shorter distances than at present. They should be kept clean and well disinfected by phenyle or zetal solutions. People on no account should be allowed to commit nuisances on public roads or streets during the daytime or at night.

7. "Dust bins" should be placed at shorter distances and they should be fitted with wheels, so that the dust underneath them may be properly swept and removed. The bins should be regularly cleaned twice a day, and disinfectant powder freely dusted in to them. People not making proper use of them for throwing their house-sweepings, should be punished.

8. "Lepers" and other persons suffering from contagious or infectious from roaming the streets, diseases can be prevented by sending the former to the leper asylum and the latter to the Hospitals for detention and treatment.

9. "Open gutters" emitting foul smells should be properly flushed every day, and twice a day, by sea water, and disinfecting fluids such as Condy's fluid or Perchloride of Mercury Solution. The Municipality should be more liberal and spend a pretty large amount of money on disinfecting medicines and chemicals.

10. "Little Children" should never be allowed to go about on public roads alone and unaided. Such children should be found out and their parents strictly and regularly punished by the Municipal Magistrates. Also aged and infirm persons should be stopped from crossing public roads alone and unaided. Their guardians should be warned against this nuisance, and punished if found neglecting the warning.

S. AMALDAS,

Medical Officer, Sailana State C. I.

### VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When you get up in a morning and you take your walks abroad, it's astonishing how many things you see, that are vexing and annoying, peace of mind at once destroying, for they're things that didn't ever ought to be. There's the youngster loudly bawling, *Times* or *Bombay Gazette* calling, and you buy one and he hasn't got the change; so he runs to get an anna in a very rapid manner and you find that he is quickly out of range. That's a nuisance, horrid nuisance, and we'll count it No. 2 (if that's allowed) and the remedy suggested in a district that's congested: never buy a morning paper near a crowd. Then the pi-dogs are an evil, yes, in fact the very deevil, as they move along and get beneath your feet; just a little bit of acid, go about it cool and placid, put it on a little bit of bread or meat. Then the carts that go a-creeping, full of cutchra, stable sweeping, are offensive to your eyes and to your nose. Give each cart a double cover, make its dirty loafing drover understand the cover's made to shut and close. Then the men who squirt the water ought to know they didn't oughter shoot it off the very moment you draw nigh. Have 'em fined or sent to prison, for he takes what isn't hisn when he spoils your saucy trousers or your tie. The policemen who, the traffic, in a manner quite seraphic, ought to regulate and keep us from a fall, never stand too near the centre of the road you're going to enter and in consequence you go against the wall. Whether this is ten or twenty I am sure I've stated plenty just to show how much we need a big reform. For these evils we must end 'em, tend or mend or send and lend 'em to the naughty place below that's very warm.

TENNYSBALL.

### VII

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen your appeal for information on the subject of the principal nuisances in Bombay I beg to give you the list as under with the remedies therefor:—

| | NUISANCE. | REMEDY. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Standard Time | Reversion to Local Time by Government. |
| 2. | The Tramway Company and the unsightly poles now in course of erection. | Either forbid electric traction or insist upon the underground method and impose a rigorous time limit (say 2 months) in which the whole is to be completed. |
| 3. | Watering the streets in the afternoon, a process which lays the dust for exactly 5 minutes and fills the air with steam. | Oil the streets instead. |
| 4. | Motor Cars. | A speed limit of 6 miles an hour. |
| 5. | Level crossings on the Railways at Mahaluxmi, Parel and Dadur. | Insist upon overhead bridges being built ekdum. |
| 6. | Golf on the Maidan. | Prohibit it. |
| 7. | Beggars. | Make mendicancy a penal offence as in Europe. |
| 8. | Pariah dogs. | Order their destruction by the police. |
| 9. | Misuse of umbrellas by coolies and others who carry them horizontally under their arms or over their shoulders to the peril of the eyes of passers by. | Make all employers of unskilled labour drill their employes in the proper manner to carry them. |
| 10. | A contemporary. | Don't buy it. |

Your cheque should be crossed and made payable to order.

ROBIN FITZROBIN.

### VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a new comer to Bombay perhaps the trials as well as the charms of this delightful city would strike me with more poigancy, than an old resident, for we know that "Familiarity" breeds contempt and also short sightedness. The ten things that particularly occur to one as a "Public Nuisance" are as follows:

1. Incompetent Gharrywallas.
2. Lepers.
3. Mosquitos.
4. Plague Rats.
5. Stray dogs.
6. No particular right of way.
7. Shortage of water.
8. Road repairs.
9. Foot Paths.
10. Natives sleeping on public thoroughfares.

These ten are destroying to both nerves and temper. The first could be obliterated by refusal of License to a Gharrywalla unless he had passed an Exam, as our London cabbies do, for the knowledge of his City and City laws.

2. Lepers should be provided for in the Lepers Asylums, or charitable homes and arrested if seen to beg or otherwise annoy Pedestrians.

3. Other places rid themselves of "mosquitos" why should not we; why not try "Mosquito strings" or Papers, similar to the Fly Papers at home?

4. If the Hindu could only be made to understand the dangers of disease and death those rats that they will not kill carry about with them. I am sure he would find some way of solving their religious conscience and ridding us of those pests. I should suggest that strongly but neatly worded pamphlets to this effect, be printed and circulated amongst them.

5. If stray dogs were taken to the Police Station and put to death if not claimed within three days this scare of Hydrophobia would soon diminish.

6. A right of way should be established, kept by the Police, and offenders be fined or otherwise punished, this would do away with much noise and many little accidents.

7. Salt water should be used more freely thus saving the fresh.

8. A rule should be made that one portion of the road be repaired and completed before the next is started.

9. Except in a few busy thoroughfares. There are no pavements, or level footpaths; it would be improving the city if more were laid down, in the Queen's Road and Marine Lines especially.

10. There is nowhere in Bombay that one can go without seeing dozens of natives lying about asleep; it is not an elevating nor pretty sight; they sould be warned against so doing, and if persisting, fined, and so would Bombay be not only more beautiful but 20 per cent. more healthy.—Yours truly,

R. H.

Marine Lines, February 13.

## THE "PUNJABEE" PROSECUTION.

### "Killing of Natives by Europeans."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 12.

In the Lahore District Court Mr. R. A. Mant, Deputy Commissioner, sat to hear the arguments of Counsel in the case in which the Local Government are prosecuting the Editor and Proprietor of the *Punjabee*, a Native bi-weekly paper printed in English, for committing an offence under Section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code in that they published in April last two paragraphs embodying, as the prosecution alleges, an entirely fictitious account of how Mr. Spencer, the District Superintendent of Police at Gujranwala, shot dead a Mahommadan constable for refusing to carry the carcase of a boar at Wazirabad in December 1899.

The crush about the doors of the Court was very great, and one man, as a result of the disorder prevalent, was arrested and brought before the Deputy Commissioner.

The Court was quite full when the hearing began. Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, addressed the Court on behalf of the Local Government. He told the story from which the *Punjabee* manufactured their version; how on December 8th of 1899 Mr. Spencer, the District Superintendent of Police at Gujranwala, intended having an informal shoot with Mr. Donald, the representative of Messrs. Spedding and Company at Wazirabad; how he arrived at Wazirabad without a horse, having borrowed one from a Sub-Inspector of Police; how the animal wanted riding, and how he had selected the animal in order to show its owner that it was not vicious, but merely restive; how, on arrival at Mr. Donald's, he had handed over the horse to Rafat Ali the deceased constable; how Mr. Spencer and Mr. Donald had then gone on foot without any servants at all into the neighbouring jungle; saw no game and fired no shot; how, later, Rafat Ali, not returning, Mr. Spencer walked to the Dak Bungalow, where he was staying; how he heard next day that Rafat Ali was missing; how there was no positive evidence to show what had happened in the interval; how the body of the constable was two days' later found near the main road, under circumstances which all pointed to his having been thrown, dragged and killed; how the horse had come back to the *thana* by itself in the evening of the day of the shoot; and how the Police had thought that Mr. Spencer must have been thrown; how the Assistant Surgeon certified that death was in all probability due to a fall; and how no bullet was found in the deceased's body at the *postmortem*. To this version, said Mr. Petman, all the witnesses agreed. The Deputy Commissioner himself made some sort of enquiry, owing to the yarns that were flying round at the time, and nobody came forward with any evidence whatever to support the story which was the foundation of the *Punjabee's* remarks.

A petition was sent in to the Lieutenant Governor by the deceased's widow which was instigated by his brother, with the object of getting some provision made for the woman who was living at her brother-in-law's expense. The upshot was that there was found to be no justification for the accusation made in the petition and the widow was so informed.

Turning to what had been published in the *Punjabee*, Mr. Petman said that the subject matter of the offending paragraphs was the killing of Indians by Europeans in a manner amounting to murder, and the paper doubted the efficacy of any inquiry by Government. Taking the sentences *seriatim* the Counsel said that the phrase "the other day" which was used in the observations on Mr. Spencer, was of course misleading, as the events narrated were supposed to have occurred in 1899.

The defence was a denial of the prosecution story. Accused's Counsel had indulged in a long cross-examination of witnesses to try to break down their story, which proved a total failure. No attempt, however, had been made to establish the version printed in the *Punjabee*. The tendering of no evidence in support of their story was a serious matter for the consideration of the Court. The only evidence produced by the defence was that which showed that there were rumours floating about. But rumour was no defence at all. Nobody was justified in publishing rumours as facts, or in publishing a doubtful story at all, without saying that it was mere surmise.

Their main defence seemed to rest on the statement of an individual who frankly confessed that he did not know whether the rumour he repeated to them was true or false.

It was a representative of the *Punjabee* who got the constable's widow to write down the statement she made—or, more likely, he dictated it to her—of what happened. The whole case was, founded on the widow's letters and "Rumours"

The aeccused had made no impartial inquiry whatsoever. Some people actually believed what they read in the Press,and if a rumour like the one in point was printed, it soon gained plenty of retailers. There was never any suggestion of a persistent rumour, but yet, without any qualification, this iniquitous story was put forward with all the authority of a newspaper. For that, there could be no justification. The accused too had gone out of their way to put what they had to say in as vindictive a language as possible. As to the question of intent, Mr. Petman quoted a case in which a Protestant league published something in connection with the "Confessional." They pleaded most landable intentions, but the Court ruled that it was immaterial what their intentions were. In the present case the effect of the offending paragraphs was to shew to the readers that Europeans were in the habit of murdering Indians and that appeals to Government were useless. The whole tone was objectionable and tended to bring the whole class of Europeans into contempt.

The defence maintained that the prosecution's story was false, although they had only a rumour to go on. They would not withdraw. They wished to appear before the public as right in spite of everything that was said, thereby doing immense injury to the community. They wanted to pose as martyrs. The Court might hold what it liked, but the defence held their ground—a very serious aggravation of the original offence, calling for severe punishment. Both the accused had admitted equal liability. The Counsel quoted Law to show that the accused's unwillingness to submit their refusal to apologize, and their offering of no evidence in support of their public assertions, showed malice. It was also in aggravation of their offence to cross-examine Mr. Spencer to try and shew he was guilty of a crime. Their proper course obviously was to have admitted their error. But that would have defeated their object—the raising of enmity between the classes. A fine would be absolutely useless. It would probably be met by a certain section of the public and so would attain no useful object. There always was a section of the public ready to come forward and subscribe. In this sort of matter the maximum of penalty ought to be imposed.

Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick, Barrister, who appeared for L. Jesvant Rai, the Proprietor-accused, began by saying that Mr. Petman had misunderstood the line of defence. He was not there to justify the article or the allegation against the District Superintendent of Police. There was not a jot of evidence to show that the accused had promoted race enmity and that the charge needed defending. As to the second charge—that of attempting to promote enmity—his client had assuredly received the information which he had simply published in his newspaper straight. What did he find? That there was undoubtedly a rumour afloat that Mr. Spencer had killed one of his servants. It was immaterial whether that was a true or a false rumour. But it was a strong rumour. Mr. Spencer's own evidence shows that he was in receipt of it four days after Rafat Ali's death. If it had only been the irresponsible gup of two or three persons, that rumour could not have reached Mr. Spencer's ears at all. Why was the Deputy Commissioner not called? He went in a casual way to the spot where the body had been found and made no proper inquiry at all. He knew nothing of the facts,and shortly afterwards was transferred. No proceedings could be found of any inquiry made. His client, continued the Counsel, heard a rumour. He inquired about it and found Mr. Spencer had made no effort to get the Deputy Commissioner to enquire about it. He found the D. I. G. had taken no notice of it; found that the widow's petition to the Lieutenant-Governor had gone to the Deputy Inspector General. Altogether, Counsel argued, accused were quite justified in bringing the matter before the public. Counsel was quite at one with his client in thinking that no departmental inquiry,—he did not say a judicial inquiry—was ever of the slightest use.

Turning to the question of the wording of the charge and Section 153 (a) Indian Penal Code under which the charge is brought, Mr Kirkpatrick pointed out that there could be no "attempt" to promote enmity, etc, without "intent" to promote enmity The fact that Mr. Donald was not an Officer of the phrase in the *Punjabee*, "murder at the hands of European officers" did not matter. Neither Mr. Spencer nor Mr. Donald need have been Officers, but the attack in the article was certainly on European Officers, and as such did not come within the Section, unless the phrase "dominant race" could be counted as likely to raise race hatred. There was nothing in the paragraphs to come within the section. The publication was in English and accordingly would not reach a very large audience. The accused's conclusions as the result of their inquiries were absolutely wrong no doubt; but they were printed in good faith and took rather the form of an improper attack against Government as represented by word "Officers" than an attempt to stir up enmity between classes.

Lala Lajput Lai who followed on behalf of the Editor-accused said that the first of the two paragraphs in question was simply a comment on the futility of appeals to Government. The second paragraph could not be held malicious because the death of Rafa Ali was so long ago that all angry passions on the subject had subsided. Neither paragraph contained any aspersions on any Officer. The European community was not exclusively British Officers. Taking the paragraphs in their very worst sense, they were a reflexion on Government and not on the community. The class of British Officers was distinct from the community itself. Government and British Officers were almost identical for the purposes of criticism. Section 153 a was not meant to protect any particular class of interest. It was to protect society at large. The accusation of the articles was that cases of murder were not properly inquired into. Their intention was to illustrate the futility of Government inquiries. The element of intention was very material in the case. His learned friend had quoted a case of John Burns, but that was a far more serious matter. Burn's speeches resulted in the smashing of windows. Here in India, it was a question of European and Indian. There in England, it was one of the unemployed and the capitalist. Burns was acquitted because no intention was proved. The surrounding circumstances were of very material value. There was no extraordinary excitement or agitation at the time the *Punjabee* articles were published nor was there any danger of a breach of the peace as a result of them. Nor has there been any effect of that sort since. The constant complaint of the *Punjabee* had been a want of proper inquiry in such cases as that of Rafat Ali—not that Rafat Ali was shot. The proceedings in Court really left the case more deeply wrapped in mystery than before. Rafat Alis death had not yet been explained. Would the Court recollect the state of mind of a person who wrote the article; the circumstances, and the quiet of the country at the time the writer was commenting on then of his countrymen being killed within as many days. He was feeling wrong of the system which allowed Rs. 50 to compensate for the death of a human being. The liberty of persons was in danger, if a conviction followed upon this case.

Mr. Petman, whose power to reply to the defence was objected to by Lala Lajput Rai, but whom the Court decided to hear said.—The Court had not to deal with the meaning of the writing. What was wrong with the inquiry into the death of Rafat Ali? What further evidence could be forthcoming? There could be no more. Unless the defence, the accuseds, and the prosecution were all withholding testimony, nothing could possibly alter the facts. The defence had said nothing as to the grounds on which they were justified in writing as they had written as to the Officers and as Europeans. Seventy per cent of the latter were of the former. The other reference—that to the dominant race—obviously referred to Europeans. There had been no formal withdrawal or expression of regret at the words used. Accused's Counsel's remarks as to the mystery which still surrounded the death of Rafat Ali argued that there was still something in which the defence were holding their ground.

This concluded the case and the Deputy Commissioner announced that he would reserve Judgment until Friday next.

## THE SHAH AND THE BELGIANS.

### Great Sensation in Brussels.

### DISMISSAL VIEWED AS UNJUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

The Special London Correspondent to the *Pioneer* wired on the 12th of February that the *Daily Telegraph's* Brussel's Correspondent says that the Shah's dismissal of the Belgians has caused sensation and alarm. It is considered unjust and likely to affect the Belgians in similar positions in Siam and elsewhere.

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### Presidency Banks Act Amendment Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

At to-morrow's Meeting of the legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Baker will move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amends the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, be taken into consideration, and that the Bill, as amended, be passed.


When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time.

You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor. Read what

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did for the invalid daughter of a grateful mother:



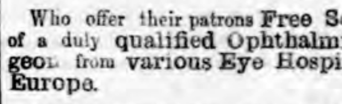
"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried many remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

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## BY THE WAY.

### ANOTHER DON QUIXOTE ON THE STAGE.

The Stratfor-don-Avon Shakespeare Festival this year will give us another stage Don Quixote, for Mr. F. R. Benson has announced his intention of appearing as the hero of Cervantes' famous romance in a new play by Messrs. G. E. Morrison and R. P. Stewart. It is not inappropriate that a play fashioned out of the masterpiece of Shakespeare's great Spanish contemporary should be produced at the Festival, and the authors have endeavoured to preserve, as far as the exigencies of the stage will permit, the spirit and atmosphere of Cervantes' work. With Mr. Benson as the Knight of La Mancha, and Mr. G. R. Weir, one of the best of Shakespearian low comedians, as Sancho Panza, a very intresting performance is promised.

### CONTEMPT OF BISHOP.

After all that the bishops have lately done to endear themselves to their fellow-countrymen, it is distressing to come across an unusually bad case of *lese eveque*. A correspondent who has been making an architectural tour in the Province of York informs us of a sad discovery. In several episcopal cities he found the shopkeepers flaunting sets of picture-postcards called "Cathedrals and their Bishops." Of course "Bishops and their Cathedrals" are meant. But there is worse, almost incredibly worse, to follow. Each postcard consists of a photographic view of some particular cathedral, with a medallion portrait of the Right Reverend Father in God whose throne is raised therein. Conterbury, Durham, London, and many others are all right; but when he comes to Southwark the Low Church purchaser turns cold. The medallion duly contains the likeness of the Right Reverend Edward Stuart Talbot, D. D.; but instead of the ancient pile of St. Saviour's, by London Bridge, the "artist" has worked in St. George's opposite Bedlam—Pugin's St. George's with its long brick flank and the blunt, foursquare stump of its unfinished tower. In other words, the Anglican Bishop is neatly packed in with the Roman Catholic cathedral. Our correspondent adds that he bought this treasurable production at a shop which a dean and an archdeacon and a canon walk past every day.

### THE TWO "SOUTHWARKS"

It is not only on picture-postcards that there is confusion between their two Lordships of Southwark. And this is a case in which it is hard to deny that Roman Catholics have a just grievance. When Pius IX. restored the English Hierarchy, he expressly refrained from embittering Protestants by restoring the old diocesan titles and boundaries. Instead of such historic and grandly sounding bishoprics as Winchester, Gloucester, and York Roman Catholics have to be content with Sees prosaically named after industaial centres like Salford, Middlesbrough, Newport, and Leeds. It was therefore hardly gracious on the part of the Anglican leaders a few years ago to give the new South London diocese the name of Southwark when a Roman bishop with the same designation had been forty years on the ground; and the practical inconvenience which has resulted has already proved that it would have been more business-like as well as more neighbourly to take a less contemptuous course.

### MR. TOM MANN'S IMPERISONMENT.

Mr. Tom Mann was liberated from the Melbourne Goal in time to eat his Chirstmas dinner in the domestic circle. He and fourteen other Socialists preferred imprisonment to paying fines for obstructing the throughfare. They claim the same right as the Salvation Army to carry on a propaganda in the streets. Mr. Mann and his comrades in capitivity were welcomed on their release by a crowded meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall. The advertisements announced that they would appear on the platform in prison dress but the Lord Mayor refused to permit such an exhibition. Mr. Mann denounced the food, the ventilation, the lighting of the cells 'everything in fact except the warders' who treated him with kindness and consideration.

### THE PENALTY OF LOYALTY.

One of Mr. Gilbert's songs sets forth the miseries of a Sovereign who is haunted wherever he goes by the intolerable monotony of the National Anthem. But even the most wearied King, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," cannot feel worse about it than the simple subject whose Plaint has been published in the "Talking Machine News." "When he was over in the United States recently, it appears, he could never get into his tub without hearing a talking machine, in the next room strike up 'God Save the King.' As a loyal subject, he felt bound to rise and remain standing until it had done, so that his bath was always a failure from the point of view of comfort. We are reminded of the pleasant incident of the old days when sea-bathing was new, when a band was stationed on the beach—at Weymouth, if memory serves—to greet Royalty as its head emerged from the first plunge from the bathing-machine with the familiar strains. Of course, Royalty would not mind standing up in such circumstances, but in a bath-tub the situation is less simple. However, since no man would stand by design in the presence of his Sovereign in the costume in which the sufferer doubtless appeared in his bath, we may have an assurance from Lord Knollys, perhaps, that the customary sign of loyalty is not expected in such cases.

### THE GOOD LITTLE CENT.

Dr. Munhall recently closed a successful religious campaign in Emporia. A great many pennies had been put in the offering, and his attention was called to this. One night he held up a silver dollar and a copper penny and gave a conversation held by the two coins. "You poor little red cent, you; you don't amount to anything. I'd hate to be you," said the big dollar. "I know I'm not very big," replied the cent, "but the children like me, and I can buy a good many things." "Huh! you can't buy anything at all," said the dollar, "Just look at me, big and bright and shiny. I can buy a whole lot more than you can." "May be so," said the little red cent, meekly, "but I go to church a heap oftener then you do anyway."—From the Kansas "City Journal."

### CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

The "Daily Chronicle" is asking, "What has London got in return for the increase in its rates of one farthing in the pound?" Our contemporary sets forth a long list of answers to this question, including one headed "Lunacy."

"The poll taken by the Incroporated Law Society has resulted in favour of a committee being appointed to consider rules for the keeping of accounts by solicitors." There is no doubt that clients are strongly in favour of solicitors keeping their accounts instead of sending them in for payment.

"Two tortoiseshell butterflies," says a contemporary, "were captured at Bishops Stortford yesterday." Our contemporary dees not tell us what the miscreants had been up to.

The gentleman who acoused the Admiralty of playing ducks and drakes with the Fleet was actually paying that body a compliment. The "Drake" has just been congratulated by the King on her excellent gunnery returns.

Mr. Hall Caine must really look out. There are rivals in the field. We extract the following from the preliminary announcement of a tale by Mr. Le Queux which is to appear in the "Illustrated Mail:"—"We can honestly say it is the best story that has ever appeared in our pages. We have Mr. Le Queux's permission to say so."

SCHOOL MEALS

ACT AT WORK

said a newspaper placard the other day. Indigestion?

To commemorate the visit of the South African team to England a fund is being raised to endow beds in hospitals, and it is proposed that they shall be reserved for the use of football referees.

America manufactured 38,000 motor-cars last year, but they killed only 131 persons. We look for things on a larger scale than this from America.

"Return of herrings exported from Yarmouth was the title of a paragraph in a contemporary last week. The homing instict of some animals is wonderful.

One of the duties of the City Swordbearer, it is stated, is to keep the Lord Mayor reminded of the banquets which he has to attend. The fact that this funatienary has to be armed with a sword bears eloquent testimony to the fact that even a civic dignitary revolts at times, against over-feeding.

LONDON'S LITTLE TRAM.

London had a little Tram,
Receipts were white as snow,
And everywhere Progressives went
The Tram was sure to go.

It followed them to School one day,
Where wise Progressives rule:
The Moderates did not laugh or play
To see that Tram at School.

"The Tram won't pay," each used to say,
"A prophet true I am":
But when the thing was seen to pay,
The Moderates hailed the Tram.

Tram-triumphs, where the tramcars stop,
A sailed their Moderate pride—
Progressive cries of "Full on top!"
An' "No more room inside!"

Progressive Trams are paying, so
The Moderates will not shirk them:
They don't want to dispose—OH, NO!—
They merely want to work them.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESSES FOR THE COLD SNAP.

With the advent of the milder weather that we have been enjoying to the full for the last few weeks, "between-season" costumes, dainty bouses, flower-decked hats and all the accessories denoting the coming of spring have been engaging the attention of the shopkeepers, and many of the windows in the West End have been given up to airy confections for spring wear. Straightway my lady of fashion, with time and money at her disposal, has been selecting garments of the decreed shade, and has been ordering recklessly dainty dresses and hats for the spring in endless variety, far in advance of need. There has been no room left for debate as to the winter's modes, and in some of the shops the prices of the high-class winter coat and skirt costumes have been reduced to less than half the original price to make room for the spring stock. Most of us have forgotten that there are still two months of wintry weather to be faced, but King Frost in all his glory has returned to remind us of his existence. In the present Arctic weather we may congratulate ourselves on the winter bargains in furs, coats, and frocks that we picked up during the winter sales, as they will give us comfort and satisfaction. The West End shopkeepers have recognized the climatic changes, and where a few days ago windows displayed dainty gowns for the Riviera, Egypt, and the "Sunny South" warm furs and wintry coats are now exhibited. Almost everybody skates nowadays at the skating rinks of course. White cloth and velveteen are favourite fashionable materials for the making of skating costumes, and velvet and corduroy are much used for expensive dresses and all manner of tweeds and serges are to be seen since very few can afford the high priced fabrics favoured by the world of society. These other materials do extremely well and may always be made up smartly and effectively bearing in mind that bright colours are best on the ice. All kinds of skirts are made for skating wear, all are correct provided of course that they are simply made short and perfectly hung. The most fashionable of them all however are those which cling about the hips and flare out well around the bottom. Brightly-coloured under-skirts are worn, and the effect is very pretty as the skater twirls about on the ice. Coats, on the contrary are trimmed elaborately but not heavily. Some trimmings are extremely light if discrimination is used in their selection. The little coat in particular must lend itself to the grace and charm of its wearer in every line and in every shade of colour and plan of decoration.

TREATMENT FOR A SUNLESS ROOM.

Women are born home-makers, and every intelligent, happy woman enjoys adding in every way to the beauty and comfort of her surroundings. She desires her home to be attractive. It is the background of her life, and she wishes to work for it by organising, managing, studying, and endeavouring in every way possible to add to its home-like qualities. Environment has a wonderful influence upon us, and it is most important that everything in the home should be restful and cheerful. What to do with a gloomy room is a problem that few of us can solve. Many a woman has sacrificed curtains and even window blinds to allow all the light possible to come into a dull room. When the light cannot be had in a room the next best thing to do is to get the effect of it. A room thus situated should be papered in warm tones of olive green, brown, red or yellow—yellow should be the choice when very little sunshine comes into the room. A pretty treatment is to have a light yellow on the walls as far as the picture moulding, and a lighter shade above this; and then yellow silk sash curtains, pulled back, tend to make a room light and bright. Brass decorations make a wonderful difference to a dreary room. A large jardiniere, with a plant in it, placed in a dark corner will lighten up the room most marvellously. Candlesticks and little brass trays help to give a cheery reflection, be they ever so small. Mirrors brighten up a room, also pictures, with well polished glasses and gilded frames, and all these little points should be taken into consideration.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from London, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alexander, Mr R R; Brale, Miss H A; Bennett, Mr J S; Batlie, Mr H H; Bell, Mr J W; Casson Walker, Mrs G and friend; Cowan, Major W J; Coxcroft, Mrs N; Chapman, Mr W; Charles, Miss E; Cohen, Mr E S; Cooks, Miss; Church, Mr R W; Dabb, Mr C E; Dix, Mr W J and Mrs; Emily, Sister E; Faber, Miss G; Hole, Capt H L and Mrs; Hepporsley, Mr and Mrs; Hamling, Miss; Jackson, Mrs L C; Jones, Mr F O; Kebbe, Mrs and infant; Lugg, Miss N M; Lyons, Miss; Linnington, Miss G; Macmillan, Miss G; Muriel Sister; Morrison Mr H G; Man ell, Mr T; Mulcahy, Mr W; Ogaen, Mr A W; Philepe, Mrs de She and infant; Parsons, Mr A W; Phillips, Mr H; Row, Mrs M; Roberts, Mr; Reid, Mr E C; Squire, Mr D; Surnton, Miss M W; Shilstone, Mr W H; Sedgwick, Miss; Smith, Mr P de S; Schuster, Miss M; Taylor, Mr W C; Venir, Mr W; Williams, Lt-Col G Mrs and Miss; Western, Mrs; Whitehead, Mr P C; Willcox, Mr B B.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Argle, Miss E; Bayley, Mr; Black, Mr J; Barton, Mr Geo; Bayard, Mr S C; Clarke, Mr A G; Cowell, Miss R; Cooch Behar H H the Prince; Davies, Mr W S and Master; Dennis, Mr R H; Darley, Mr G S; Forbes, Mr B C; Finlay, Mrs and 2 children; Finbour, Mr W; Fagan, Rev H; Ferguson, Mr A T; Gracey, Mr S W; Garden, Miss; Gerg Egerton, Sir Philip; Hewett, Mrs and Miss; Hamilton, Mr C; Home, Capt P M; Hill horse, Miss; Hart, Mr G E; Handrill, Mr A W; Indiball, Mrs W; Kerrick, Mr; Kissel, Mr S, and Mrs; Kelly, Capt G H F; Lee, Mr J H and Mrs; Leventhorpe, Mr J B; Lovett, Maj Genl B and Mrs; Miller, Mr and Mrs D; Mayor, Mr M; Vargh, Capt F G and Mrs; Morehead, Mrs L; Mebbeny, Mr W; Maxwell, Dr E J; Nariman Dr R T; Nicoll, Mr C; Newlyn, Mrs W T; O'Brien, Miss G; Parker, Rev W A H and Mrs; Prakasam, Mr T; Pradham, Mr N W; Pearson, Mrs A A; Perussen, Mr C; Reid Miss M; Robinson, Sir E W; Ross, Mr E B; Sircar, Mr N N; Sporny, Mr H; Stewart, Mrs T; Smith, Mr C V; Traill, Mrs W H; Tata, Mr R J and Mrs; Tosh, Mr R; Turnbull, Mr R; Tata, Mr D J and Mrs; Watkins, Mrs N; Wathan, Mr R.

FROM GIBRALTAR—Weston, Mr and Mrs

FROM PORTSAID.

Madras Bishop of; White head Mrs

FROM ADEN:—Platt, Mrs E and Miss

FOR KARACHI.

Buck Mrs C H and 2 infants; Cox, Sir H C; Cox Lady; Ross, Mrs and infant; Summerthayes, Dr J. O.

FOR HONGKONG.

Buncher, Mr A J; Colvelle Mr A M; Howei, Mr R A D and Mrs

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade .... | [illegible] | 1 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ............ | 6 | 3 | 13 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada .. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 18 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ............ | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ............ | 8 | 5 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...... | 1 | [illegible] | 10 |
| G Mahim and Worli ........ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division ........ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ........ | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Total ........ | 25 | 20 | 100 |
| Total plague deaths to date .. | 134,615 | | |
| Same date last year ........ | 29 | 20 | 130 |

On the recommendation of M. Augagneur, the Governor of Madagascar, the French Government are about to negotiate with the Indian Government respecting the emigration of Indians to colonise certain portions of Madagascar. M. Augagneur is prepared to place at the disposal of the emigrants free grants of land on the west coast of the island, and even to assist them with advances of money so as to enable them to tide over early periods of difficulty. The soil is said to be good and adaptable for the culture of cereals and cotton, and for cattle breeding

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING AS A COLLECTOR.

A walking-stick will be presented to King Edward when he opens the South African Exhibition at Westminster early this year. It will be a very handsome gift, and will prove a very handsome addition to His Majesty's splendid collection of sticks. The King has collected walking-sticks for many years and he now has nearly two thousand, the majority of them with remarkable associations. A stick used by Queen Victoria in her last years is, perhaps, the one most valued by the King. It was made from a branch of the famous Boscobel Oak, in the leaves of which Charles II. hid from the Cromwellian soldiers after the battle of Worcester. Queen Victoria had the Stuart knob replaced by a little idol looted at Seringapatam. She liked to be reminded, possibly of her Indian Empire rather than of her ancestor's scapades.

THE KING'S CARICATURES.

King Edward also collects match-boxes caricatures, and model ships. A great many exceedingly handsome valuable match-boxes have been presented to him by his intimate friends, and these he treasures highly. A pretty story is told of His Majesty's collection of caricatures. The late Sir Frank Lockwood, when a young barrister not overburdened with briefs used to occupy idle hours in court by sketching men and scenes. At the close of the day he would take his sketches to a dealer in the Burlington Arcade who would pay with surprising alacrity a guinea each for them. Lockwood tried hard to discover for whom they were purchased, but in vain. Years afterwards King Edward took Lockwood into his snuggery at Sandringham and behold; there were the popular lawyer's sketches.

A TREASURY UNDERGROUND.

At Marlborough House there is a plate-room which contains one of the most valuable collections of treasures got together by King Edward in all England. It is an underground room, lighted with electricity. The walls are lined with bookcases filled with rare volumes of encalculable value. In the centre are large iron safes packed with magnificent gold and silver plate. Here are two giant silver pilgrim bottles presented by Allexander III. of Russia to King Edward and a priceless solid gold embossed shield which he received from a number of Indian princes.

COLLECTION OF WAR RELICS.

Another most interesting collection of the King's consists of relics gathered together from every war in which British soldiers have taken part since the accession of Queen Victoria. One of the memantoes of the South African war, and one which the late Queen greatly appreciated, is a cushion worked by a hospital nurse with scraps of the khaki clothes of Ladysmith's wounded heroes. It is a wounderful bit of work, beautifully put together with worked portraits of Lord Roberts, General Baden-Powell Sir Redvers Buller, General French and others. The Colonies are represented by mounted men in their various uniforms. This collection of war relics will in time be of great historic value. It is very highly prized by His Majesty.

THE KING AT RANGEMORE.

King Edward is about to pay a visit to Lord and Lady Burton at Rangemere, their place in Staffordshire. His Majesty has always shown great friendliness to our brewer peers, and Lord Iveagh and Lord Burton are among the few who have the privilege of entertaining him annually. In 1902 His Majesty went to Burton-on-Trent and inspected all the departments of the great business of Bass, with its turnover of £5,000,000 a year. Rangemore is a magnificent hall, built in the Italian style. Lord Burton has spent £200,000 in improving it, and has added some wonderful tapestry and valuable pictures. His lordship is a young-looking man for his sixty nine years. He is a very genial and pleasant companion, whose agreeable frankness and honesty have made the King his warm friend. He was in Parliament as one of the Liberal representatives of Staffordshire constituencies for over twenty years—for most of them as Mr. Michael Arthur Bass. A baronetcy was conferred on him in 1882, his peerage coming four years later. His family motto, "Basis virtutam constantia," alludes punningly to the delicious fluid of which he is justifiably proud.

"BEER DE BEER."

Lord Burton has no son to inherit his title, but a new peerage was created nine years ago in favour of his only daughter, Nellie, Mrs. Baillie of Dochfour, and her sons. Mrs. Baillie's striking characteristic is an utter absence of affectation, concerning which two good stories are told. Miss Bass, as she was then, rather astonished some old fogies at a Holyrood ball by her lively style of dancing. "Hardly the manners of a Vere de Vere," remarked and old general as she whisked past him in the mazes of a Highland schottische. "No," said Miss Bass, dropping him a saucy curtsey, "they are the manners of a Beer de Beer, and jolly good beer it is, too!" At another dance she glanced at the noble name of Tullibardine, which a young scion of the house of Atholl had written on her programme. "Is that really your name?" she asked "It is a very curious one and very long for everyday use." "Well!" replied the heir of all the Murrays, a little nettled, "it is a name pretty well known in Scotland. Have you never heard of the Tullibardine who fought at Culloden, or of my great-great-grandfather who fell at Malplaquet?" "Never, I am afraid," was the frank reply, "but then, you see, my great-great-grandfather was a bottle washer!"

AN EARL'S BOX OF BRICKS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will be the guests of Lord and Lady Mount Edgcumbe when they open Keyham Extension Works at Plymouth this month. Mount Edgcumbe has housed many royal guests. King Edward and Queen Victoria visited there several times, and other Sovereigns who have stayed there were Charles I., George III. and Queen Caroline, William IV. and Queen Adelaide, the late Emperor and Empress Frederick, Napoleon III. the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Sweden. The great beauty of Mount Edgcumbe accounts for Royalty's predilection for it. It is said to have been the one choice portion of England which the Duke of Medina Sidonia marked out as his reward in the event of the Armada achieving success. Lord Mount Edgcumbe has a long-existing friendship with our Royal Family. The Prince Consort chose him as a companion for King Edward when His Majesty reached the age of eighteen. He is a man of very high character, and one of the most cultured men in the peerage. An amiable weakness of the Earl is playing with an elaborate box of bricks. During a recent illness he built a splendid toy palace, which he had illuminated with electric light for the delectation of visitors.

LADY DUDLEY AND THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

A curious story is being told of a wonderfully coincidental character concerning Lady Dudley's presence in Jamaica at the time of the Kingston earthquake. It seems that her ladyship has always, since her girlhood's days when she was Miss Rachel Gurney, taken the deepest interest in earthquakes, not only as natural phenomena, but as an interesting subject of study. Whenever a great one occurred in any quarter of globe, she read all the details with the keenest interest. She has often expressed the wish to feel one—"a good big proper one like this, I mean, she said at the time of the San Francisco shake. "I don't mean just a little quiver like those we have in England, but a genuine sort of thing that smashes a place up. How I wish I had been in "Prisco when this one occurred!" Then when later on Valparaiso was destroyed, she expressed herself in much the same fashion. "Yes, that's all very well," said a friend who stood near, "but you don't count the danger. Oh, brother the danger! You might be swallowed up. Well, you can only die once. If I had any idea where the next big one will be, I'd go there like a shot, and wait till it came off. Curiously enough, just on the eve of her departure with Lord Dudley for their visit to Jamaica, in talking about its tropical scenery, climate, etc, and the novelty of it, she said suddenly, as if the thought had just come into her head: I say I perhaps there'll be an earthquake. How awfully jolly that would be I souldn't be surprised, said somebody. They often have them there. Oh, not that sort, I mean a great one How I hope we may! The coincidence is certainly remarkable and her friends ard longing to hear her description of her experience. It is probable she has had an ample one.

OF QUAKER STOCK.

If rumour speaks truth, Lady Dudley may soon be added to the list of Liberal hostesses. She is the handsome daughter of a beautiful mother, and on her father's side came from one of the old Quaker families of England. Natures are different. Some stand alone, others have a magnetic personality; these latter give as well as take, and make friends wherever they go. Lady Dudley belongs to the last-mentioned variety. And her early days were an unconscious training for her future destiny. Adeline Duchess of Bedford was the fair godmother. The then Miss Rachel Gurney had the widest and best of educations. Music and languages occupied her time; she studied in Paris and Italy, saw men and cities, was taught by Tosty and so exquisite was her voice that at one moment she had planned to take up music as a profession. And the Lady Dudley of to-day is one of the most notable women in England. She is not only wife mother, and head of a household, but possesses tact and taste, and makes a brilliant show in smart society,


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The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.
Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends,—Yours sincerely, (Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.
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DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the very great benefits I have experienced, and am still experiencing since using your ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY a little over two months ago, for extreme Nervous Exhaustion and all its accompanying ills—indigestion, insomnia and restlessness. In fact it has worked wonders where Medicines have failed.
Language fails to express the deep gratitude I feel for your kind help and advice in my case. I shall recommend the Belt to anyone I know suffering from Nervousness and all its allied troubles.—Believe me to be, Yours gratefully, (Sd.) B. S. VANGHAN.
READ MY BOOK.
I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every one who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day; if you cannot call, I will send it post free. Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Write to-day. Office Hours: 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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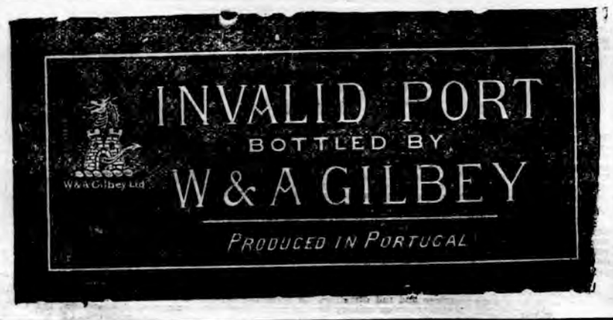
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# Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

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The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

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A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.




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